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MAY, 1953

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Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

NWO lady visitors recently wandered into the center block on Parliament Hill with the intention of taking the usual conducted tour, including an ascent of the Peace Tower to view the capital and the majestic Ottawa River from that eminence. They never did quite carry out their original plans, however, because they ran head on into another party of visitors, and somehow these two Canadians-one born in Alberta and the other in rural Ontario-found themselves practically nudging the youthful heir to the royal house of Japan, Crown Prince Akihito.

Not once, but several times during that day, in different parts of the city, and always quite inadvertently, they found themselves running into the royal party. What made this particular set of incidents noteworthy was its casualness and informality. Protective officers were present, but they did not obtrude themselves. This may not have been typical of the arrangements for distinguished visitors, but it was heartening evidence that Ottawa has not yet become an entirely self-conscious and stuffy capital. When it does, something will be badly wrong with Canada.

A couple of days before, it was the turn of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to take in the local sights. This statesman, who spent much of Hitler's regime in prison, or as a gardener, gave an impression here of the kind of man who could weather the storms of political extremism whether from the right or left, and survive to guide his country into calmer and saner

The Chancellor took up with the Canadian government, during his fleeting Ottawa visit, the grave question of refugees flooding from East Germany into West German Republic. The problem is too large for any one country to settle alone, and its solution may have to take several forms. Emigration to Canada (and elsewhere) may be part of the answer.

THIS aspect of the German Chan-cellor's dilemma has heightened interest here, in the broad question of immigration. It is being more widely understood that merely to parrot phrases about Canada needing more people, doesn't bring them here. As a matter of fact, there is no unanimity of opinion about the numbers of newcomers that can be readily absorbed in a given period, or their occupations, or racial stocks. Some are lukewarm or even cold toward almost any degree of immigration.

Views of the pro-immigration school, or rather schools, are perhaps more widely known than those of dissenters. The latter category includes Canadians who fear competition for houses and jobs; French-speaking Canadians (especially in Quebec) who fear that a heavy influx from Britain and northern Europe will render their national influence less potent; and a probably much smaller number of Canadians who simply don't relish the idea of a big population in this country. This last group argues that a big population does not automatically guarantee own.



a prosperous and contented society, that it tends to place a heavy strain on the management of natural resources.

All these and other shades of opinion are to be heard in the capital, and any federal government would require the wisdom of Solomon to reconcile them. What the present regime is doing is to pursue a fairly cautious policy, answering as best it can, critics who charge it with being either a snail or a runaway horse.

Even Mr. John Bracken recently emerged from his Manotick farm to plunge into the controversy. This he did before the Ottawa Rotary Club, declaring that the North American continent should not allow itself to be swamped with immigrants and goods from other lands. Coming from a former Westerner, it was a curious speech, especially in its praises of protection. The part about immigration seemed to be linked to the proposition that the world as a whole requires fewer, rather than more, people.

THETHER the present stream of immigration be fast or slow, it is not engulfing the three prairie provinces. Ontario, indeed, is the chief beneficiary. Apart from the fact that the number of dependents was relatively larger, last year's figures are fairly typical of the post-war pattern. Of 164,500 new arrivals in 1952, Ontario received 86,000, or more than 50 per cent. Quebec's share was about 35,000 and British Columbia's 15,000. The prairie region took less than 24,000, of which 13,000 sought pots of gold, black or otherwise, at the end of a rainbow somewhere in Alberta. Compared with Ontario's 86,000, the four Maritime provinces shared among them 4,531 new settlers.

The government and its assorted critics alike, are watching the trend. This is, to quite a large extent, toward the big cities of southern Ontario, which are thus becoming still more bloated. Many native Canadians are likewise trekking to the cities, and newcomers are filling gaps left on the land. Of 4,500 Dutch farm families which had come to Canada during the post-war period, up to the middle of last summer, one-third had already become established on farms of their

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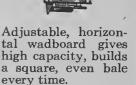
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Above: The "Two-Ten" 4-Door Sedan. At right: The "One-Fifty" 2-Door Sedon, two of 16 beoutiful models in 3 great new series.

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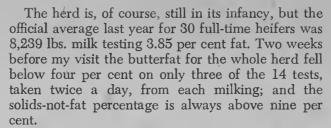
BELOW the historic grey walls of Windsor Castle, on the outskirts of London, and stretching across the level plain beside the winding River Thames, lie two of Britain's Royal Farms. These Crown estates are contributing, in an increasing degree, to the agricultural output of the country.

The farms, Shaw Farm and Prince Consort Farm, which together cover some 650 acres, are bounded by Windsor Great Park, most of which is open to

the public, and by the private grounds of Windsor Castle, often the residence of the Royal Family. Always keenly interested in agriculture, the late King George VI was a regular visitor to the farms; now the new Queen and her husband, Prince Philip, are often seen strolling across the productive parkland.

Until recently Shaw Farm was the home of the famous Royal herd of beef Shorthorns, founded by Queen Victoria's Prince Consort some 100 years ago and producer of many big show winners in recent years.

Two years ago, however, the herd was moved en bloc to the Royal farms at Sandringham, in Norfolk—



Milking is, of course, by machine, and direct to churn in a parlor built in 1951. It is cooled by tank any other dairy farm; and it is intended that, after the coupon-rationing system is ended, the feeding of expensive purchased concentrates shall be kept to an absolute minimum.

The bagged feed and oats are now fed in the milking parlors, but it is planned, for the near future, to give all winter feed in the yards. The cows are, of course, fed individually, according to the yield, to avoid waste.

PRINCE Consort Farm, as the name suggests, was established by Prince Albert, exactly 100 years ago. The Jersey herd there has had an unbroken run at Windsor, since the days of Queen Victoria, who founded it on a heifer given to her in the early years of her reign.

The farm buildings clearly reflect the influence of the Victorian era, in contrast to the modern buildings at Shaw Farm. Several have been

Left: The Ayrshire milking herd go out for exercise in the misty winter weather. Thirty heifers averaged 8,239 lbs. milk. Below: A "clamp" of 100 tons of silage, generally made of grass and clover. Note the waterproof covering of ground chalk.



The Royal Farms at Windsor

Two dairy farms belonging to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, one established by her great-great-grandfather, are stocked with Jerseys and Ayrshires

by S. H. SEATON



[K. C. Taylor Photo

was a century ago. Right: Part of the flock of 1,000 Sussex-Rhode Island pullets, which provide eggs and meat for the Queen's household and for market.

Above: Queen Victoria's dairy on

where the equally famous Red Poll herd is kept—and the move marked the beginning of comprehensive development at Windsor, designed to increase productivity in every aspect.

The two farms are run as one unit. Reorganization throughout has been based on sound economics, each move having to justify itself, by its immediate return, on lines similar to those which every farmer has necessarily to follow.

Much of the produce of the farms

is devoted to the needs of Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and other Royal residences—500 caponized Sussex-Rhode Island Red cockerels are, for example, being reared for Coronation State banquets—but a good proportion is marketed through normal channels.

Soil conditions vary considerably, but much of the land is a rather heavy loam. There is a fair amount of heavy London clay, which, with the low contours of the farms, has made drainage a problem. The castle itself stands on a chalk hill; and some of the fields show signs of having been heavily chalked in the past.

REORGANIZATION at Shaw farm, following the removal of the Shorthorn herd, began with the introduction of an attested Ayrshire herd. This herd, at present, numbers 42 head, most of the animals having been bought-in, as heifers. Nearly all are pedigree, and sound breed type. Productivity is being sought through the use of a Clarendon-bred bull that traces to the noted Nethercraig line, which has improved British Ayrshire herds.

refrigeration and goes straight to a dairy, where the tests are carried out.

Cattle at both farms are dehorned. One reason for this—it is not generally popular in Britain—is the system of winter housing, in covered yards. Ayrshire horns, in particular, make this a risky business.

Throughout the winter the cattle go out for exercise each day, unless the weather is exceptionally severe. Until January this year they were allowed to strip-graze thousand-headed kale behind an electric fence. It is preferred that the kale should be finished by the first month of the year, and the cows then go on silage, fed in the yards, as the main milk-producing feed.

Most of the silage is made from young ley (meadow) grass and clover; and one test of red clover silage, last autumn, revealed a protein content of 23 per cent.

Normally, concentrates consist of home-grown oats and brewers' grains, which supplement the bagged feeding stuffs. It is interesting that bought feed is as strictly rationed on the Royal farms as on altered and modernized inside, but exterior walls are largely original, and still complete, with small mullioned windows.

Visitors to the farms are always shown the picturesque room that was the old dairy. Here the setting pans are still laid out and, with everything else, preserved amid colorful and ornate Italian-style decoration that is in marked contrast to the adjacent modern dairy, where milk is now bottled.

The morning milk is sent to neighboring retailers, but the afternoon milk is retained for the Royal residences and estates.

When I saw the herd, some 30 of the 67 head were in milk. Their

butterfat averages 5 per cent and the solids-not-fat percentage is always between 9.3 and 9.7. Until recently a few Dairy Shorthorns were kept to boost the quantity of the milk, but as the herd's yields have improved, the Shorthorns have been sold off.

The stock bull is Stokeley-bred, by a bull that now stands at a nearby artificial insemination center. This center is owned by the Milk Marketing Board, through whom most of Britain's milk is sold. The same bull, through the center, has sired five of the present heifers.

UNTIL the present reorganization began, most of the land on both farms was down to permanent grass, apart from short clover leys on the heavier soil. Eighteen months ago, however, some 80 acres of old grass were broken up, and later, another 70 acres were plowed. Part of this was reseeded in February last year and carried the Ayrshire herd, behind an electric fence during the last part of the summer. Nowhere on the farms is free grazing permitted.

(Please turn to page 43)

UR boys are satisfied now about how their mama got her owl wing fan.

I was glad to know how the kids found out. For a long time they had been pestering me to tell them. They kept wanting to know if I hadn't brought down the great owl with Old Trusty. Old Trusty is the name of an ancient old gun I have in the closet upstairs, and our little boys seem to think there is history connected with their papa and this old gun.

But somehow, I never had the heart to tell the boys the truth of the situation. They would always seem to think of it and start nagging at me to tell them at the very moment the weather was hot and their mama would start fanning her red cheeks with the owl wing fan.

They would also bring it up every time the teacher assigned a paper for them to write and bring to school. The kids kept saying the teacher wanted them to write about something new and different and unusual, and they seemed to have the idea this owl wing fan and Old Trusty had that in it.

A story of Vanjy, who had a line on two circus tickets offered by Mrs. Watkins to anyone who would shoot the owl that had been taking her chickens from their roost, and Tom whose grandfather had given him an old muzzle-loader

ancestors. My grandfather handed it down to me one day just before he died, and he told me that his grandfather handed it down to him, and of course, that was about as far back as I could ever trace Old Trusty, which was the name that descended with my gun, or as far back as I could get any report on my ancestors.

And I recollect how girl-like Vanjy acted the first time she saw my gun.

"İs it a rifle or a shotgun?" Vanjy asked.

WELL, at first thought, I considered that like a girl not to know a shotgun from a rifle, and I was about to dismiss it as a girlish question about a gun that need not be answered, but the query did cause me to take another look at my gun, and then I saw there was ground for the question, and I have been trying to answer it from that day to this, but I can't. I can't tell whether Old Trusty was intended for a shotgun or a rifle. The barrel is thick and heavy enough for a rifle, but the hole in it is big enough for a shotgun.

And that has caused me to think, at times, that this old gun of mine could quite possibly be the original—the first gun that was ever made, for of course, the fellow who made the first gun had never heard of a shotgun or a rifle, and, naturally, did not know which one he was making.

ball rifle, or shotgun. It is easy enough to load. All you need is powder, shot (or bullet), caps and a newspaper.

You first pour in the powder, then take the ramrod and tamp a wad of newspaper in on the powder.

Old Trusty is a muzzle-loader, that is, a cap-and-

You first pour in the powder, then take the ramrod and tamp a wad of newspaper in on the powder, then you pour in the shot (or the bullet) and you tamp some more paper on that. After which, you put on the cap, and the gun is ready to shoot.

The amount of powder and shot is, of course, determined by whatever it is you have in mind to shoot, and also how quick and how dead you aim to kill it.

As a boy I used Old Trusty as a shotgun. I could not find any Minie balls. But I did not get to use the gun but a part of one fall. I had to lay the old gun up on account of the epidemic of forest fires that broke out in Mustard County; in fact, folks said the whole country was in flames and smoke, and it was mysterious as to the origin of the fires until somebody one day happened to see me pull the trigger on Old Trusty, and he saw twenty yards of flaming newspaper wads come out of the gun, and it got whispered about that in my tracks through the mountains, I was leaving a string of fire.

Then people scared me. They would lay for me and ask me had I heard, and I would say heard what, and they would whisper low and serious that the State Department of Forestry had asked the legislature to enact a law to outlaw Old Trusty. Such whispering made me shiver at the time, and I remembered it a long time, and after I got to be a man I made inquiry of lawyers, but could not find where the State Department of Forestry had ever had the legislature to pass such a law against me and my gun; and in fact, I could not find out that they had ever taken any particular notice to me and my gun and how much fire came out of it when I shot it.

And by reason of this uprising of the citizens of Mustard County, which forced me to lay up my gun, it hadn't been shot for a whole year at the time Evangeline Slater came along the road by our house, and whistled me out to the road fence, and when I got out there, Vanjy bent over the fence, and whispered:

"Come here quick, Tom Shull," she said. "I have a line on two circus tickets!" (Please turn to page 65)

Illustrated by Neil Hoogstraten



At times, I wanted to tell the kids. I could make it come out all right by just revising the facts to suit the case and the expectations of the kids, so to speak, and make me a hero in the eyes of the boys, and help them retain their belief that I had in my earlier days been more or less of a Dan'l Boone or a Buffalo Bill, but it seemed that each time I was about to tell the boys, their mama would be fanning with the owl wing within hearing distance, or be dusting or sweeping round about, and I could hear her shoe heels on the floor, and I never could bear to tell the tale after hearing the sound of the shoe heels.

And, curiously, it was not that the boys' mama would have any objection to my telling the tale; in fact, she did, on occasion, insist that I go on and tell the boys about my old gun and the owl wing fan.

"Why, I kind of like to remember it," she would say, and then set her eyes on something far away, and kind of dream and remember back across the years, and of course, I knew what she was seeing and feeling and where she was again at the very moment, for I had been with her on the moonlit night when we had hid in the tall timothy grass behind the row of bee gums over at old Mrs. Watkins' place, and how we had watched the drowsy chickens nod in the old plum tree roost.

And now, fifteen years later, Vanjy would sometimes remark to me that she considered it a pretty story to tell the boys, but I never could see that the boys would think more of me if I told it the

And it wasn't that I was ashamed of my old gun, either, for my gun had descended to me from my



Valley of Long Growth



This farm home beneath the maples is on the bank of the Carrot River, which enters the Saskatchewan River at The Pas.

T will come as a surprise to many westerners to learn that the first grain in western Canada was grown some 500 miles north of Winnipeg, at The Pas, Manitoba, in the area now known as the Carrot River Valley. Another surprising fact is that The Pas area, often mistakenly thought of as part of the frozen north, has averaged in the past ten years 118 frost-free days as compared with the more southerly Brandon area, which averaged 115. The long hours of summer sunlight, followed by cool, moist nights, contributes to the phenomenal growth which seldon fails to amaze the newcomer.

Since 1754, when the first grain in the valley was planted by the party of explorer Louis de la Corne St. Luc, agriculture in the region has been faced with hostile elements, both of man and of nature. It is told that the first little group of settlers faced the threat of removal by the Hudson's Bay Company because it was felt that colonist trade with the Indians was injurious to their business at Cumberland House trading post. Since that time, down through the years, skepticism on the part of many in positions of authority, and a series of damaging flood years, has done little to encourage farming in the area. Despite this, the people of The Pas, and especially the farmers, who, in recent years, settled the area, are more fiercely determined than ever that agriculture is the future of the valley.

Actually, it is not a valley at all, but a plain of water-laid silt, stretching between the Carrot River on the north, and the Pasquia River on the south. This triangle comprises some 100,000 acres, about 15,000 of which are now under cultivation. The majority of the 200 farmers who are in the valley today, have settled there within the past ten years. Some of the earlier pioneers went into their land by canoe; others trundled their worldly goods in over the bumpy lumber trails, by wagon, or ancient truck. They settled in those earlier days along the Carrot River, on land surveyed in the old form of the "river lot," in this case a quarter of a mile on the river, and a mile back. These subdivisions remain the same today. The balance of the area, stretching south of the Pasquia River is surveyed in the regular fashion. Into the valley, each year, also came the influx of trappers to take by
M. M. RICHARDS



Typical Carrot River Valley topography, with somewhat low-growing trees and shrubs and fairly level land.

The 100,000-acre tract of land west of The Pas, Manitoba, between two rivers, grew western Canada's first wheat 200 years ago

off their quotas of muskrats, from government controlled projects. In exchange they received a monthly stipend known throughout the country as the "rat cheque." This has been, and still is, to some extent,

the mainstay of local Indian and Metis.

FUR, or farming? When the valley flooded in 1948 there were many who said, "We told you so; the valley is rat country, not farm land." But the farmers evacuated their goods and chattels by barge, and found jobs in neighboring mines and saw mills. In the fall they went back, with courage seemingly undismayed, to find the land unhurt by its long deluge. Since then, the Saskatchewan River has continued to back up and cause flooding of some low-lying land each spring, but not in such catastrophic quantities as in '48. Opinion is hotly divided as to both the cause and the cure for the flooding. Some blame the narrow "bottleneck" of the Saskatchewan River, where the railroad bridge crosses it near the town. Others blame it on rat projects and Ducks Unlimited dams. However, there has been, as yet, no scientific engineering report on the problem, but one is expected in the very near future, when the P.F.R.A. finish their surveys now being carried out. Recently, the Royal Commission on the Saskatchewan River Project recommended that money be spent to open up new farm lands near The Pas. The report said in part: "A drainage and diking scheme should be undertaken to reclaim some 100,000 acres of rich delta land in a triangle west of The Pas, Manitoba, and known as the Pasquia project. Cultivation of this land would be of crucial importance."

There is no doubt in local minds that concrete recommendations will be made, and positive action taken, in the near future. That is seen in the fact that the farmers continue, as they have in the past, to urge and foster further activities in the Valley. An active farmers' association meets often to take up, with government officials and others, the problems facing them regarding schools, roads, lease rights and other problems.

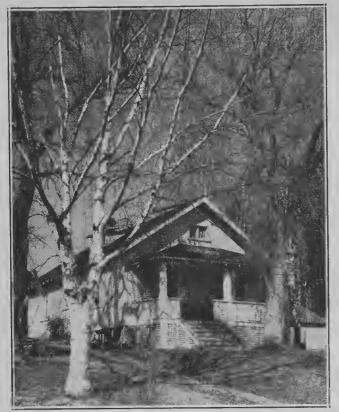
Last year a horticultural society of farmers and townspeople was organized, and on August 20 they put on their first show. In quality and quantity the exhibit exceeded their most enthusiastic hopes; and there is now some talk of a "next year" all-out agricultural exhibition. The magnificent growth of which the area is capable was demonstrated most colorfully at the August 20 show.

American tourists on the Churchill excursion train were in town then, and were special guests at the show. One lady from Illinois, surveying a mass of deep-hued gladioli said, "But surely these were grown under glass!" The farmer who had grown the glads replied with a twinkle in his eye, "No, Ma'am, those corms were planted outside, the first week in June this year!" The lady looked at him and her expression plainly said she'd heard lots of tall ones, but that did take the cake! However, the hours of sunlight, fertility of the soil and adequate moisture (average rainfall in the area over the past 20 years is 12.72 inches) are the reasons for the spectacular growth and color of local vegetation.



THERE is a large market for garden and other farm produce in the adjacent mining towns of Flin Flon, Snow Lake, Lynn Lake and the port of Churchill, with homes of some 20,000 people. Local farmers visualize the day when there will be a regular trucking service, hauling fresh vegetables, dairy and poultry products to a market center in Flin Flon, which alone boasts a population of 14,000. At Mile 15 in the Valley, the Canada Department of (Please turn to,

page 57)



R. G. Thomson residence, a short distance out of Armstrong, B.C.

FTER 18 years of poultry breeding, under the Canadian R. O. P. policy, I have withdrawn my flock. I thought it was no longer economically sound to operate under the changing R. O. P. regulations. Further, I have found that it was not I, but the regulations, that were directing my breeding; and my results during the past few years have shown no improvement.

During these 18 years I brought the production of my flock to well above the average for the breed (S.C. Rhode Island Reds), and above the average for any breed entered in R. O. P. During such a period, one develops views in regard to selection for breeding, management and the operation of the R. O. P. policy. Some of these views have been brought home to me by experience, which sometimes has been costly.

Having implied some criticism of the R. O. P. policy, I wish to state here that, in my opinion, this policy has been the major factor, since its inception, in raising the poultry industry to the place it now occupies. It has been an important factor in making it possible for individuals to develop successful, specialized businesses out of poultry rearing and egg production.

However, when the policy was first established the emphasis was placed on individual production and egg weight. Then followed the grading of birds for meat type. My experience has been that the nearer I got any individuals to a super meat-type, the more likely it was that both egg production and egg weight

Following this change, stress was laid on the closed flock. This meant that no outside blood was introduced, and each breeder would develop a strain particularly his own. This was inbreeding. I believe the idea behind it was intended to be the same as was used in the development of hybrid corn, namely, that two distinct blood lines when brought together, would give both added vigor and egg production. My experience has been that numbers of misfits rather than super birds are likely to result.

Each breeder has his own opinion of type and character; and when each carries on his breeding operations for a number of years, concentrating on his own type, he eventually has developed characteristics in his flock that will not, or may not, blend with those of another inbred flock. It is my opinion now that every breed has been injured through the development of special strains.

The last development under the policy was to require that trap-nesting be done on family groups of five or more sisters. It was contended that where several sisters lay the required number of eggs to qualify, their offspring are more likely to be high producers. There is a measure of truth in this con-

I have withdrawn my flock from R.O.P.

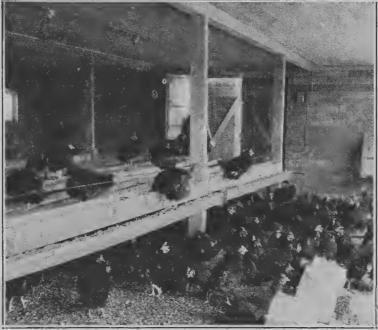
R.O.P. has been the major factor in raising the poultry industry to its present level, but average egg production among R.O.P. flocks has shown no noticeable increase in the last ten years

by R. GRANT THOMSON

tention, but unless the breeder continues to use sound judgment in selecting the stock for his breeding pens, he will find his egg production going down, rather than up.

YEARLY reports would indicate that egg production among R. O. P. flocks has shown no noticeable increase in the last ten years. I believe this is due to an attempt to put into practise on the breeder's poultry plant, scientific knowledge of genetics that is, as yet, incomplete. This tends to confuse the breeder. In other cases, the necessary records become so extensive that it is impossible for the breeder to properly compile and analyze them. Under the R. O. P. regulations as they are today, the breeder is not using his own knowledge and ability as a breeder, but is following a plan prescribed and directed by those in charge of the R. O. P. policy.

Any progress I made in raising the production of



Community nests, a 10x24-foot roosting section in the center, with mash hoppers down each side, and high quality R.I. Reds at work, characterize the main poultry house.

my flock, was not the result so much of following the selection of high-producing individuals, or families, as in using my own judgment in selecting birds that I believed would improve production. The pullet that, through her sons, showed greatest influence in increased egg production in my

flock, laid just over 200 eggs in the year. On the other hand, a major contribution of one of my 300-egg hens was in improving hatchability, rather than production.

As an R. O. P. breeder during the last three or four years, I followed the practice as far as possible, as emphasized in the policy, of using the families that showed the best average production, regardless of my opinion as to the value of the birds. I was not able to make the least progress by this method.

A review of the annual report of R. O. P. results, indicates that there are breeders who have consistently shown high averages from their flocks; and other breeders, who, with equal consistency, have shown low averages. All of this indicates to me that any improvement to be made in the direction of increased egg production, will depend to a great extent upon the ability of the breeder to evaluate his individual birds as breeders.

Environment has as much to do with egg production as heredity, in many flocks. An efficient manager can offset the results of poor breeding to some extent, but poor management is not likely to secure results, even with good breeding. I have found, almost invariably, that when anything happens to the chicks, growing pullets, or even the mature stock—perhaps for only a short period—egg production definitely suffers. Again, pullets brought into lay too young, will average smaller eggs throughout the year; are likely to be more inclined

to molting and broodiness; and will probably be lighter in weight. Management and feeding practices can affect a breed, or strain, to a very marked extent.

Livestock history has recorded the appearance of a number of strains which achieved prominence. Few, if any, of the older strains are prominent today. I have come to the conclusion that when certain factors are eliminated, and other factors given prominence, in a breeding program, there is a danger that we may be overlooking the dependence of one factor upon another, in animal behavior.

Much publicity is invariably given to the appearance of a strain which has particular merits: still, publicity is seldom given to its demise, because by that time we are too interested in the appearance of a new strain. It would appear that by eliminating certain factors, something is impaired which we may call vitality; and though it may not be noted at first, it may ultimately mean the end of the strain.

ds For this reason I believe that the greatest advances toward permanent progress within a breed will be made as a result of repeated introductions of blood from other flocks that have shown reasonable merit; and that regular selection should be practised on a mass basis. It is not enough to do this within one flock, regardless of its size. Unless he brings in outside blood, each

(Please turn to page 60)



The 30x48-foot main house accommodates 400 birds. Very satisfactory ventilation is secured by a six-iuch opening along the full length of the building on one side, and just below the ceiling.

*F there is drudgery in dairy farming, René Prefontaine, at St. Pierre, Manitoba, has been too busy to notice it. He has been searching for better methods of looking after his herd, trying new ideas to see if they will result in better health for the herd, or less labor at chore time, or a less costly feeding program.

He has discovered that his cows are healthier when they get outside for a few minutes every day in winter, even in the worst blizzards. He has also decided that his cows can't be very comfortable when they are tied up on cold, hard, concrete platforms the winter through, so he is going to tear the stabling out of his barn, and let the cows relax in a loafing barn, and hope for still better herd health and heavier production.

René was one of Manitoba's first dairymen to divide his pasture into plots and rotate the cattle from field to field during the summer. Moving them every week and clipping the weeds as soon as the cows were moved from the field, made it possible to graze 19 cows on 18 acres last summer.

He has decided that a farmer needs holidays every year just the same as people in the city. In 1952 he was away with his family for a two-week car trip, and the year before the family went to Florida. Even while he is away, however, relaxing

on the beach or in the cool shade of a secluded cottage, supposedly forgetting about shipping milk, or cleaning stables, his mind won't stay away from the farm. His major goal is to build up a Holstein herd that will

produce still more milk, and do it at an even lower cost.

The plan that he is using is available to nearly every dairy farmer. He is breeding better heifers by using the services of the best-bred, highestpriced bulls in the country, because these bulls are available at low cost from the artificial insemination units. He is also making his cows produce more cheaply by having records kept to show where his costs are high or low. The cost of keeping these records is practically nothing. The result is that when he makes a change intended to improve his operations, he isn't guessing that a change is needed. He knows it is essential.

WHEN René took over his father's farm, on returning from the army after World War II, Manitoba's first dairy herd improvement association was being discussed. He was quick to sense its value. Dairy farmers, long denied a supervised cow-testing plan such as the Record of Performance policy for purebred breeders, saw it as the very thing they needed.

Supervised by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, the plan was to be open to any commercial dairyman. A trained D.H.I.A. supervisor was located in the district, to weigh and test the milk once a month, of each cow on test. At the end of each year, herd owners would be sent the milk and butterfat production figures of every cow in their herd, as well as the herd averages. Since supervisors were equipped to weigh the hay, silage and grain fed to each cow daily, dairymen who wanted to could see how much it was costing them to feed the herd, and there were spaces in the D.H.I.A. record book to keep track of these important factors.

Anxious to improve his herd and knowing he would need all the information he could get about his farm business, if he was to make much progress, René joined right at the start, in February, 1947.

"There is only one sure way to tell how much milk a cow gives," he says. "She may give 60 pounds a day when she is fresh, but if she quits after six months, she won't be paying her way. By measuring her production once a month, as the supervisor does, you can see at the end of the year how much she really does produce."

A glance at René's records kept at his desk in the house, showed how he used this information.

In 1952, the average of 20 completed records was 11,324 pounds of milk and 397.8 pounds of butterfat. On his desk was a list of the individual records of each cow, and on that list were five heavy black lines through the names of five cows. The lowest producers in the herd were marked for replacement by young heifers soon to freshen.

These records gave him another advantage too, for when he sold cows or heifers as breeding animals, buyers could come right into the house and see how many times the animal had been bred, how much milk she or her dam had given, and whether she had raised a calf

"Dairying is so competitive and margins of profit so small, you can't take a chance now," says René. "You have to know; and these buyers like to know just exactly the kind of animal they are buying. They want something more than an honest old cow giving all she has. They want one that milks enough to pay her way."

FOR the past three years, his herd average has stayed at about 11,500



It only takes René half an hour each month to transfer his records from the supervisor's book into his

own record book at his desk.

in keeping complete costs of every hour of work done, every piece of

equipment bought, every bit of feed used. Here again, the result of many changes and new ideas as well as the careful application of old ones, has been that every 100 pounds of milk he was producing cost him \$2.97, while the average of all farms studied was \$4.19.

At chore time again, careful planning has paid off. Every hour of labor earns him \$1.47, while the group average is only 46.8 cents.

FTER six years of D.H.I.A. test-Aing, René emphasizes that he couldn't get along without it now. Fees are only \$1.00 per cow with an additional \$1.50 membership for each dairyman, and though they are higher in some other associations,

he points out "they still are not high enough to allow the supervisor a high enough salary.

"He keeps records for me, which I couldn't get along without. Yet it only takes about half an hour of my time, once a month, to transfer records from his book into my own."

The St. Pierre herd tester works closely with agricultural representative Joe La France, and this again has resulted in more dollars for several of the herds. With a production and feed record of Association herds in his office, Mr. La France can often find the answer to trouble in a herd before it gets serious. He recalls advising one man with a big dairy herd, to feed less grain to the milking herd. The resultant savings in that herd came close to \$100 per month, and its health was improved.

Mr. La France is especially proud of the increased production in Association herds, since testing started six years ago. Average milk production has jumped from 8,521 pounds to 10,855 pounds, while fat production has increased from 295.7 pounds to 399.1 pounds. He points out there are two reasons for this increase. Dairymen will usually look after their herd better when they are testing. Then, too, most D.H.I.A. herds are using semen from bulls in the nearby artificial breeding unit and the daughters of these bulls are producing a lot more milk than the dams in the same herds. In fact, 126 females sired by unit bulls have averaged 2,606 pounds of milk and 102 pounds of fat more than their dams. This extra milk, valued at \$3.75 per 100 pounds, would mean an extra \$98 income a year from each cow.

Dairy herd improvement associations, which are all aimed at improving (Please turn to page 38)





Renė Prefontaine lets his dairy herd improvement association supervisor keep his herd production records, which tell him how to cut costs and help him plan for greater profits from his cows

by DON BARON

pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butterfat, but half of the animals in it last year were heifers. "Since first-calf heifers only give about 60 per cent of their ultimate production, the average should be higher in a couple of years," René explained.

He uses all the records he can get, so the "cost of feed" records kept by the supervisor are valuable to him, as well. Here is the story of one cow in November. She ate nine pounds of alfalfa hay daily valued at \$20 per ton; six pounds of oat straw valued at \$3 per ton; 30 pounds of corn silage valued at \$5 per ton; and 8 pounds of dairy ration at \$45 per ton. Each cow was given about 30 cents' worth of cod liver oil per month. This added up to a total roughage cost of \$6.78 per month, and a grain and concentrate cost of \$4.94. Though the cow was nearing the end of her lactation, the milk she produced sold for \$26.80, leaving a revenue of \$14.78 over the cost of feed.

'Some say they feed every cow the same amount of grain," points out René, "but if they do, they are throwing some of it into the gutter. Some cows don't need as much as others.'

Since these cost figures are only rough estimates, and do not cover the whole cost picture on his farm, René co operates with the provincial dairy branch,



My world that summer centered on Susie and her family of ten youngsters.



THE SAGA OF SUSIE

by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

A certain summer laid its magic spell on a lad, who like many country boys build a world for themselves in the wilderness. In memory, he tastes again the pleasant afternoons on the hills and the companionship of Susie and her family who waited for him along familiar trails

CAN'T rightly say what sort of character Susie was in her carefree girlhood, but in the prime of life she was a skunk beset by many troubles. For a homestead, she had chosen the finest sunbathing slopes on the whole of the Paddle Valley hills, never dreaming that, every afternoon from May till September, I'd be passing right by her doorstep on my way to the deep pike pools in the river. In addition, old age was creeping up on hershe hadn't the speed or litheness for foraging any more, and her great size was ample warning to grouse and other birds to do their dust-bathing on less-inhabited hillsides. As for family responsibilities, Susie must have astonished even herself. The average skunk has from four to seven young, but Susie had ten to warm her loving heart. All ten were dainty-footed, obedient quick-tail-raising little miniatures of mother!

The first day I saw Susie, I was resting with a string of fish. Suddenly I noticed a pair of bright eyes peering at me from the ancient hollow log on which I was sitting. After a moment's respectful gazing on both our parts, Susie stuck her head out, about an inch. Curiously, she had a completely black head: the white stripes didn't start before the nape of the neck. This was very useful in identifying her later, if identification was needed. For Susie was the biggest skunk I ever saw-she must have weighed 20 pounds, tapering from the narrow front shoulders to a great girth across the rear.

As an offering of friendship, I daintily held out a fish toward Susie's nose. Instantly, the nose was withdrawn. I set the fish down. A moment later, it disappeared into the hollow log. Seconds after that, I heard a scramble of scratchings and gurglings below me. Susie's family had accepted the gift. When I left, Susie deigned to step a foot or two out of the log (her enormous banner of a tail high in the air) to stare at me curiously. The rest of the day I was elated. A semi-mystical rapporte had been established.

The curious will wonder why I didn't smell skunk in the vicinity. Well, I had-farther down the slope, however, where, I expect, a horned owl or coyote had tried to get fresh with either Susie or her family. But around the log, no. Skunks are, I think, the cleanest-living animals in the wilderness. In their dens-large, airy and quilted with soft grass-there is never a particle of dirt of any kind, not even of leftover food. The grass, incidently, is a great insulator when dry; in winter, the skunks can step out briefly for a bit of foraging and return to still-warm nests.

In no time at all, Susie began to meet me returning from the river. At first, she was alone. Later, as she grew to trust me, she had her ten young parading with her-all of them in file, all with tails up, but not menacingly. Within three weeks, they were even meeting me when I came in the opposite direction (from the house to the river) and soon I had the darnedest job to keep from tripping over

them. Like kittens, once they got used to me, they were all about my feet. Unlike kittens, had I accidentally kicked or alarmed one, they would have sprayed me from sheer reaction.

COME country boys build a world to themselves in the wilderness; and my world, that summer, centered on Susie. For awhile, I shot three or four varying hares daily for the skunk family. Then boyish curiosity made me experiment. I tried feeding the skunks on such varied tidbits as rotten eggs, leftover porridge and cooked potatoes. Susie was the gourmet of all gourmets. She ate everything with relish. In fact, things got so bad that if I was in a hurry to get in my halfhour's fishing and forgot to bring them something, at least two of them would follow me the remaining quarter-mile to the river. And long before the skunks were fullgrown, I didn't dare lug a string of fish along the old familiar route any more: they were jumping up on my overalls, trying to get them out of my hand. I took to sneaking home on another route.

Once curiosity got the better of me, and I cut back over some sandy hills to see what they were doing. The wind was in my favor; and when I peeked over the ridge, I saw a very touching sight. Susie and three of the young were already sitting on the path, waiting for my figure to appear up the usual incline. As long as I watched, they sat there patiently.

> ON another occasion, however, when I took some friends fishing, not a skunk was to be seen, either coming or going. Well I knew they were

scattered about the hillside-possibly some were peeking at us from the hollow log-but they understood that the double-beat of footsteps did not belong to me alone. I felt, for the first time in my life, protective toward the wilderness family; and when one of the boys started sniffing the air and talking about skunks, I raised my voice loudly, hoping Susie would understand. When I next passed "Skunk Hollow," I guess there was more than usual joy in our meeting.

August was coming to a close then. The tall grasses strained and broke in the winds; and the skunks began to prowl about the dry hollows, ravines and abandoned beaver embankments of Paddle Valley. They hunted mice mostly, though the bulk of their preferred diet is roots, grubs and fruits-especially saskatoons. That is why the skunk's favorite habitat is a south hillside, especially in the spring and summer: it is dry, abounds in rodents and the first bulbs, and when the saskatoons are ripe, the bushes on the parched hills are usually

low and easily accessible. My little skunks were happy hunters. They had a gait all their own, quite different to a domestic cat's. They were curious where the tame cat is like its kin, the jungle tiger: bent solely on the (Please turn to page 80)

New Wheatgrasses worth trying

by D. H. HEINRICHS





Above: Seeded in one-foot rows in 1951 on abandoned land near Swift Current, this intermediate wheatgrass yielded 100 lbs. seed per acre last year after some grazing by sheep. Left: Tall wheatgrass on strongly alkaline soil at the Experimental Station, Swift Current, five years after seeding where most other grasses could not grow.

EW grasses are being tested continuously at experimental stations and universities throughout western Canada. As a result of this extensive testing program, three wheatgrasses have proved to be superior to crested wheatgrass and bromegrass, in certain areas and on certain soil types. These grasses are: intermediate wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, and slender wheatgrass. Intermediate wheatgrass generally does well where bromegrass does well, while tall and slender wheatgrass do better than other grasses on heavy soils inclined to be alkaline.

All three grasses are now widely grown in the Northern Great Plains region and in several intermountain states of the United States. In Canada very few seedings have been made by farmers for hay and pasture to date, but some seed has been produced in the last few years. Seed is available on the commercial market in both Canada and the United States. However, it is doubtful if there will be sufficient seed for some time to come, once farmers and ranchers recognize the value of these new grasses as hay and pasture crops.

Seed production of these grasses offers good promise of economic return for the Canadian seed grower, because it should be possible to sell the seed to the United States, as well as on the home market.

NTERMEDIATE wheatgrass was introduced to Canadian agriculture only recently, and is not yet in wide use. However, it is hoped that farmers located in the moister areas of the prairies, and those on irrigated land, will take it up on an increasing scale. It produces high hay and pasture yields, particularly if grown in combination with alfalfa.

Intermediate wheatgrass is a fairly long-lived perennial in western Canada, although winter-killing occurs after dry falls. It is strongly creeping-rooted and forms a tough sod. Under good moisture conditions the plants grow from three to five feet tall and produce an abundance of leaves. The heads are from six to ten inches long and resemble those of the native wheatgrasses, such as western wheatgrass (Blue Joint) and quackgrass. The seed is larger than that of bromegrass, resembling a small oat, and is easily seeded through the ordinary grain drill. The young plants have excellent vigor and stands are easily established.

The first introduction of intermediate wheatgrass to North America was made by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1932, from Russia. The Russian botanist, Nevski, states that intermediate wheatgrass is widely distributed in middle Europe, the Balkan countries, Southern Russia and Asia Minor. In its native habitat it grows on highlime soils along hillsides and on plains. It is considered to be a forage that is readily eaten by all classes of livestock.

Intermediate wheatgrass has proved also to be a

useful forage crop in many areas of North America. In Oregon, Idaho, and the state of Washington, soil conservationists tell us that it is well adapted to seeding for conservation, on soils with good drainage and medium fertility, where rainfall is 15 inches or more. In Colorado it has consistently outyielded bromegrass and crested wheatgrass, and is rated as one of the best grasses for reseeding range lands. The University of Nebraska reports that it is one of the best-yielding, cool-season grasses recently tested; and in South Dakota intermediate wheatgrass is recommended for general use, along with such grasses as crested wheatgrass and bromegrass. At Pullman, Washington, it produced more pasturage and added more fibre to the soil than bromegrass.

In western Canada, intermediate wheatgrass has been compared with standard grasses in numerous tests, over a period of ten years. The results indicate that this grass is best suited to those areas where moisture conditions are quite favorable, such at the Parkbelt area and the foothills of Alberta. In general, it does well where bromegrass does well. It usually yields as much hay as brome and sometimes more. Even in the open plains, yield trials have shown it to yield more than bromegrass and crested wheatgrass, for the first three crop years, but after that this yield advantage disappears. It is considered to be a shorter-lived grass than crested wheatgrass or Russian wild ryegrass, and less conpetitive with weeds.

Intermediate, Tall and Slender wheatgrasses offer a trio of hay and pasture grasses for a wide variety of soil conditions

In southwestern Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta, intermediate wheatgrass is not likely to be as useful for permanent pasture seedings as crested wheatgrass and Russian wild ryegrass, but it might be worth while to include it in mixtures with these crops, to obtain greater production during the first three years after establishment. In a dryland test of grasses seeded with ladak alfalfa at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, in 1947, a mixture of intermediate wheatgrass and alfalfa produced an average of 2,125 pounds hay per acre, compared with 1,644 pounds for the crested wheatgrass-alfalfa mixture, and 1,431 pounds for the bromegrass-alfalfa mixture. Intermediate wheatgrass appears to be especially suited to seeding in mixtures with alfalfa.

In two tests on irrigated land, one conducted on heavy clay soil at Swift Current, and the other in the Battle Creek Valley in the Cypress Hills, the intermediate wheatgrass-alfalfa mixture outyielded ten other grass-alfalfa mixtures over a period of four years. In an irrigated pasture experiment, conducted at Swift Curent through 1951 and 1952, in which intermediate wheatgrass, Russian wild ryegrass, reed canary grass, bromegrass, timothy, and crested wheatgrass—each seeded with alfalfa and white Dutch clover—were compared for relative value as pasture crops, intermediate wheatgrass was the best yielder. It produced 7,530 pounds dry matter per acre compared with 5,905 for bromegrass and 5,550 for crested wheatgrass. The intermediate wheatgrass-legume pasture carried 13 mature rams per acre, while the bromegrass-legume pasture only carried 9 rams per acre.

Seed production does not present a problem with intermediate wheatgrass. Good seed crops have been produced by commercial seed growers in both the United States and Canada. Generally, seed production drops sharply after the third crop year. For best results, the grass should be planted in rows three feet apart for seed production, and cultivation should be practised between the rows. The seed crop may be harvested by swathing, and combining several days later. However, since it does not shatter its seed readily, straight combining may be practised, provided there is not too much green growth coming from the base of the plants.

TALL wheatgrass was introduced to the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, from Russia in 1929. In preliminary seed-increase plots, this grass appeared to be very coarse and harsh; and, consequently, little interest was taken in it as a forage crop. However, recent reports from the United States and several stations in Canada, of its alkali tolerance, resulted in renewed interest in tall wheatgrass. In the last six years, considerable testing has been carried out on alkali and normal soils, at a number of Stations in western Canada.

Tall wheatgrass is bunch-rooted, grows three to six feet tall under good moisture conditions, and the stems are coarse. The heads are similar to those of intermediate wheatgrass, but generally a little longer. The seed is somewhat larger than that of intermediate wheatgrass, and generally does not germinate as well. The grass grows slowly and does not compete as well with weeds during the establishment year. Under dry conditions it does not live long, but where moisture conditions are good, it produces well for many years. Tall wheatgrass is late maturing, flowering during the last two weeks in July and ripening seed in September.

This grass was first tested at the Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, in the late '30's. It grew quite vigorously on irrigated land, but little interest was taken in it because of its coarseness. It was not until part of the irrigated area on the Experimental Station became alkaline, due to seepage from the main canal, that tall wheatgrass began to show its worth. On land where all other crops killed out more or less (Please turn to page 38)

Change to the NEW first choice of thousands





It Takes All Kinds

by L. PORTER

I'm a bachelor, a harmless farmer-bachelor. I pay my taxes and feel I'm entitled to clean diggings even though I am a single man. All I am asking is that a woman come Saturday mornings and make shipshape my two-roomed cottage. Something seems to happen to it during the week—shoes here, socks there—dust everywhere.

For several years I had a gem — big, black and buxom. Then Romance took her away from me.

"Ah just gotta feel completed," she told me. "Ah's gettin' married to the pig farmer down the road." And married she is, while her successors come and go.

The employment agency sent me a sweet-faced old woman, but told me they couldn't vouch for her reliability. However, she scrubbed and polished, and beamed when I paid her. She would be back next Saturday. Lancelot never waited Guenevere with such eagerness when Saturday rolled around. Time passed and the sweet old lady never came. Perhaps she'd had an accident, fallen on the slippery road. I 'phoned her boarding house.

"No, she ain't been around for days," a raucous voice informed me.

"B-but," I stammered, "something may have happened to her."

"You're darn tootin' something happened to her," he replied. "She's in jail for disturbin' the peace—tight as an owl, and wakin' the whole house with her goings-on. This is a respectable boardin' house, and if you're one of her drunken friends keep away," and he banged the receiver.

Not through with the weaker (?) sex as yet—my house crying out for soap and water, I got me another woman, an Amazon type named Gerty. "Six dollars a day," she told me without winking an eye. As she worked she gave me her pedigree, not that I inquired. It was purely voluntary, but given in rather a belligerent manner.

"I've worked in pretty grand places," she informed me, her appraisal of my modest domicile openly scornful. "I was a lady's maid once," she boasted. "Lady Fitzgerald used to tell me — 'Gerty, you'll go a long way in your profession'."

"And did you?" I inquired.

Gerty detected the sarcasm, maybe, for she replied cryptically: "I got married," as though that explained her descent from a loftier position. Well, Gerty scrubbed and polished. I timidly suggested that she come next Saturday. "No," she informed me condescendingly. "I gotta have my hair done."

"Could I get in touch with you?" I inquired.

She didn't have a telephone, but she gave me the address of the people she boarded with. A few days later I drove around to ask her to come the next day.

Gerty agreed, and then, a bit diffidently, she asked if I minded pretending I was her spiritual adviser, because the people in the house might think it funny for a man to be calling on her, and she didn't want them to know she did housework.

"I told them you were my minister," she explained.

It was alright with me, I assured

However, Gerty never turned up the next day. Later I learned that she had gone the way of all good Amazons. Gerty had joined the women's army.

BACK to the employment agency I went and secured the services of a scrawny, bird-like individual of uncertain years. She was a good worker. I felt so good I beat up an omelette for her lunch. I then intended to vamoose and let my new found treasure eat alone, but the "perfect hostess" insisted she wouldn't eat unless I shared the meal I had so laboriously prepared. My kitchenette really accommodated one person comfortably, and she remarked with truth—"Cosy, ain't it?" Frankly, it was a tight squeeze.

Well, to make a long story short, my democracy, or whatever you want to call it, brought results. She came the following Saturday. I had to go to market, so I bid her a cheerful good morning and left her pay on the table. When I came back she was gone and the wee house spick and span. I sighed with relief. My problem was solved.

The Saturday I lost faith in human nature was a beautiful day: birds twittered in the trees, and everything was bathed in sunshine. The world seemed reborn. I opened my door to a woman also reborn, decked out in finery of various hues - like an oil painting in which the colors had run together. But I never judge a woman by her clothes. It's her disposition that counts. And my cleaning woman was happy. She fairly effervesced as she washed. She sang alternate tunes -"Count Your Many Blessings," and "Tell It To Jesus." Finally, she decided to tell it to me. She was leaving. Her husband wouldn't permit her to come to a bachelor's house. He'd given her new clothes to bribe her to stay at

"He's awful possessive," she smiled fatuously. "And he don't think it looks good for a married woman to come out here."

"But to clean my place," I protested. "Surely he wouldn't be jealous if he knew I'm just a middle-aged farmer interested in growing things."

She smiled toothlessly: "I didn't tell him what you really was. He don't hold much with farmers. I told him you was a prize fighter, and the old man he sorta worried about it. He thinks gals fall hard for prize fighters."

Never go out to meet trouble. Nine times out of ten someone will intercept it before it reaches you.—
Unknown.

I groaned in despair. First, I had to pretend to be a minister, and now a prize fighter.

"It's been a swell experience," she continued. "I feel young again to have my old man jealous. He was gettin' too sure of me." She sighed. "I feel awful bad about givin' up the only job I ever had in my life."

Her first job, and I paid her six dollars a day! Plowing, disking, planting, hoeing—nothing had prepared me for this.

If you hear of a fifty-year-old farmer walking reluctantly to the altar you may depend on it he's lost all his illusions.

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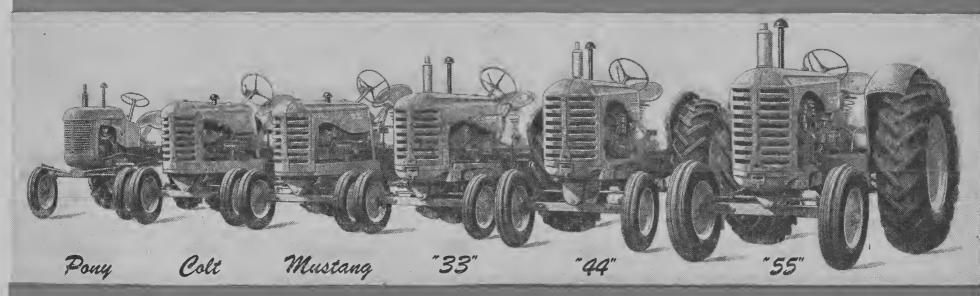
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ASK YOUR MASSEY-HARRIS DEALER FOR A TRIAL TEST

Coast Province Awaits Political Decision

Political indecision and marketing problems still dominate the British Columbia scene

by CHAS. L. SHAW

WITHIN a month, British Columbians will know the political complexion of their new government. After their harrowing experience last June, few prophets will be hazarding more than a guess as to the party that will gain power. The odds will probably favor the Social Crediters, since the time and conditions of the contest on June 9 are of their own choosing.

Had the other parties made the selection, they would undoubtedly have waited, because they have felt all along that the longer Premier W. A. C. Bennett's Social Crediters remained in office, the greater would be the likelihood that his party would make some vote-losing blunder. Especially does this apply to the Liberals and Conservatives, whose forces were so badly shattered by last year's debacle, and who have had scant opportunity to rebuild their strength, or even to make the voters properly acquainted with their brand new leaders.

The Socreds have important factors in their favor. They have a leader and a cabinet who, in spite of everything else, are now fairly well known, and they approach the present campaign still flushed with the 1952 triumph. They have not been obliged to go through the painful business of reorganization that has been the lot of the other three groups-the CCF because of the resignation of Harold Winch as leader, after years of brilliant, but somewhat frustrating maneuvering; the Liberals because they had to reach into the federal arena for a new chief believed to possess the qualities of winning leadership-Arthur Laing, M.P.; the Conservatives because two of their ablest elected members died since the last contest. The party's choice for leader finally fell upon Deane Finlayson, relatively unknown, but having at least the quality of youth, something that most of the Conservative top men have lacked in

The new leader of the CCF is Arnold Webster, a Vancouver school principal, who is no stranger to politics, although so far unsuccessful except in the municipal field. He is highly respected, and will be strongly backed, but it is obvious that the CCF is now being dominated by a group much more left of center than was Harold Winch.

Mr. Webster and the C.C.F. maintain that British Columbia is at the crossroads; that the great industries that have contributed most to the economic welfare of the province have reached the point where they can no longer be safely entrusted to private individuals, but should be controlled and managed by the state.

"The only way in which the interests of the working people can be protected and served," declares Mr. Webster, "is for this great economic race to be controlled and operated by the entire community on a co-operative basis through some collective system."

A majority of British Columbians, it is fair to state, have never subscribed to such a policy, but whether they are willing to do so now will be determined June 9. Outright Socialism has

never proved practical politics in B.C. in the past.

province have again voted overwhelmingly for retention of controlled marketing, and there is no longer any doubt that the Coast Vegetable Marketing Board will be retained. The vote indicated agreement with the basic idea of orderly marketing. The growers have no desire to return to the old system of unregulated distribution, which not only created chaotic conditions in the vegetable field, but, years ago, in the orchards of the Okaragan and elsewhere.

Strikes continue to play havoc with British Columbia industry. Last year it was in the forests, the mills and the fisheries that price and wage disputes brought long and costly disruption of activities. During the past two months the grain trade has suffered, because handlers at the elevators refused to work at the rates offered by the shipping companies. Government intervention is being talked of as this is written, and it seems likely that some sort of settlement may be reached. In the meantime hundreds of wheatladen cars from the prairies have been idle on tracks on the lower mainland; and Vancouver harbor has been choked with deep-sea ships riding at anchor, waiting for the strike to end.

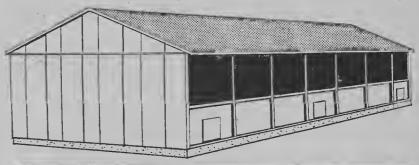
Negotiations in the all-important forest industries have been started. Labor is demanding fringe benefits this time, rather than an over-all hike in wages. It is claiming that the industry can easily afford them, because of the active state of the lumber market. The operators, however, deny that the market is prosperous, and they point to the gradual decline in export shipments.

The fishermen will soon be having their turn at the bargaining table. They had a tough year in 1952, because price disputes kept them in port for many months. Whether they will be more conciliatory this year, depends, in part, on the result of internal conflict among the fishermen themselves, and a revolt against leftwing influences in the unions. The salmon packers, who are the chief employing group, have been glad to hear that Britain will be buying again this year in a modest way: but they are unwilling to concede that they are in a position to pay more for their raw product. They still have a large surplus of unsold stocks.

The Doukhobors have been back in the headlines, as a result of new outbreaks in the Kootenay country, where the Sons of Freedom have returned to their nude parades, dynamiting and fire raids. The government is building temporary prisons for the offenders, if they continue their tactics; and it all seems like a repetition of the old story of more than 25 years ago, when hundreds were arrested. Meanwhile, the government clings to the hope that the Freedomites will emigrate to Costa Rica, Panama or some similarly remote area, where they apparently will be welcome. Everyone will be glad to see them go, but it seems almost too good to be true.



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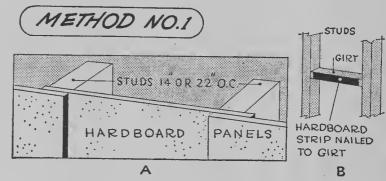
HOW TO DO ...

2.

3.

P.V. Weotherproof Hordboard works like wood with carpenter tools. For long life of buildings, place them on concrete foundations—solid or block.

1. Pre-expand 1/4" hardbaard panels by wetting backs with liberal amount of water. Stack back to back for a minimum period of 48 hours, or until dry.

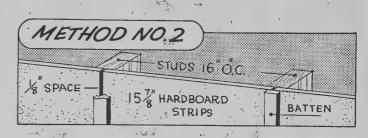


a) Cut hardboard into 16" wide ar 24" wide strips.

b) Apply panels to study lapping one alternately over the other.

c) Use 13/4" galvanized common ar casing-head nails spaced 4" to 6" apart.

Nate: When using 24" wide panels, install 2" x 4" nailing girts between studs halfway up wall as stiffeners. Tack strip of hardboard to autside face af alternate girts, sharter than girts, to provide support for overlapping panels. See Diagram. (This practise nat necessary when using 16" wide panels.)



o) Cut hardboard into 16" wide strips. (Each 4' panel cuts into three 15%" strips, allowing for sawcuts.)

b) Apply to studs leaving 1/8" space between strips.
 c) Nail as (c) in Method No. 1.

d) Nail wooden battens over panel joints.

4. Use galvanized metal drip cap where panels butt harizantally at gable ends. Bend in square "5", with one flange under back of tap panels, lower flange aver tap of lower panels. Nail to horizontal framing member.

5. Prime with ready-mixed pigmented primer-sealer. Brush well in. Follow with one or two coats of exterior paint.



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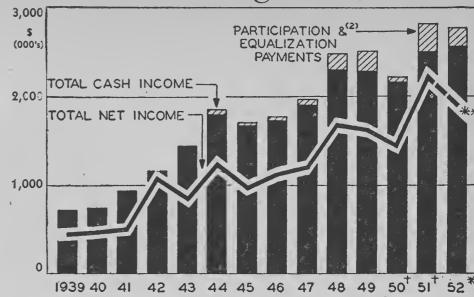
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News of Agriculture



Total cash and net income from the sale of Canadian farm products 1939-52 (1952 preliminary).

Dairy Set-Aside

THE sum of \$400,000 is the 1953 objective of the Dairy Farmers of Canada for the June set-aside. This will be the fourth year of the set aside by producers, of one cent per pound butterfat for publicizing Canadian dairy products to Canadian consumers, and this sum has never yet been reached. Nevertheless, it is based on only 80 per cent of the possible amount estimated on the basis of June, 1952, milk production.

In previous set-asides the western provinces, according to secretary-manager Erle Kitchen, Toronto, have averaged 90 to 100 per cent of their potential, except for the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1951, when trade difficulties reduced collections. The average for Ontario and Quebec during the past three years has been consistently low by comparison. In 1952 Mr. Kitchen says, Ontario collected about 62 per cent of its potential and Quebec slightly more than 40 per cent. The Maritime Provinces varied from 25 to 70 per cent, with New Brunswick leading.

O. J. W. Shugg, director of publicity for the Dairy Farmers of Canada, calls attention to the fact that new and abnormal conditions affecting the dairy industry at the present time, make it essential that the advertising and public relations programs be expanded, to secure a greater frequency of impact on the public. The co-operation of all dairy organizations and of individual producers is requested.

Meat Consumption

TN 1952 Canadians consumed an ■ average of 128.2 pounds of meat, based on cold, dressed, carcass weights, as compared with 118.3 pounds annually for the period 1935-39. This was an increase of about 10.9 per cent, whereas total meat production, including animals exported alive, increased by 31 per cent over 1935-39. Our estimated output of meats from animals slaughtered in Canada last year, was 2,059 million pounds, consisting of 727 million pounds of beef, 98 million pounds of veal, 26 million pounds of mutton and lamb, 1.126 million pounds of pork and 81 million pounds of offals. We exported the equivalent of 103 million pounds, despite the fact that our volume of exports had fallen by nearly 47 per cent below the 1935-39 average.

Of our total meat consumption we ate 44.8 pounds of beef, 6.7 pounds of veal, 1.9 pounds of mutton and

lamb, 62.2 pounds of pork, 5.4 pounds of offals, and 7.2 pounds of canned meats per capita. These figures include Newfoundland. We consumed less beef, veal, mutton, lamb and offals than during the 1935-39 period, but more pork, canned meats and lard.

32nd Feeders' Day

TUNE 16, 1953, will be another red-J letter day at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. On that day the 32nd annual Feeders' Day will be held at the University Livestock Farm, and feeders and livestock men from all over the province are cordially invited to be present. New information, as a result of experiments completed during the past year, will deal with antibiotic, protein and mineral supplements for swine, the use of straw in finishing beef cattle, and the possibilities of marketing hay and grass through feeder calves. Ration studies for feeder lambs and pregnant ewes will also be reported, some past studies reviewed, and questions on feeding, management and disease control dealt with.

More Dairy Products

DURING March Canadian production of creamery butter, cheddar eheese and ice cream was up 38 per cent over a year ago, and for the January-March period, the increase was 28 per cent. March production of all concentrated milk products was down 6 per cent, but for the January-March period it was up 2 per cent. Calculated as whole milk, the March increase in dairy products was from 350.7 million pounds to 447.6 million pounds, 70 per cent of which went into creamery butter.

Prices, however, were down from 67% cents a pound f.o.b. Montreal, to 62½ cents for butter and 37¼ to 33½ cents per pound for cheese. The prices of all concentrated milk products were lower this year as well. The price of evaporated whole milk, which accounts for the bulk of the concentrated milk products, was down from \$6.10 to \$5.90 per case at Montreal.

In the United States a very large quantity of butter and other products put into storage under the support price program has also caused considerable concern. Under the law the government must support dairy products at 90 per cent of parity, until March 31, 1954, but as of March 1, storage holdings were about 154 million pounds of butter, compared with 8 million a year ago, and 218 million

pounds of cheese, compared with 166 million pounds a year ago. Of these quantities, the government purchased for price support from November 28 to March 26, 121 million pounds of butter, 58 million pounds of cheddar cheese and 176 million pounds of non-fat, dry milk solids.

It is expected that by the end of June U.S. school children will have consumed the greater part of 70 million pounds of butter purchased by the government this year.

June Acreage Survey

EVERY year about June 1 the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, makes its annual survey of crop acreage and livestock, in co-operation with provincial departments of agriculture and individual farmers.

Several thousand farmers will receive a questionnaire which they are asked to fill out carefully and accurately, and return to the D.B.S., Ottawa.

This information is kept confidential, as far as individual farm figures are concerned. The totals of the figures for Canada and for individual provinces are, however, extremely valuable and are very necessary if the most accurate picture of Canadian agriculture is to be obtained. It is in the interests of all farmers that it should be gathered: therefore, if you have received one of these forms, do what you can to return it promptly, properly filled out.

Rabies Quarantine Extended
DURING April, the quarantine area
in western Canada for rabies control was extended to include that
part of Saskatchewan west of range
15, west of the third meridian, which
takes in, roughly, the area lying west
of Swift Current and Rosetown, and
includes North Battleford.

This extension followed the discovery of two rabid dogs in the Lloyd-minster area

minster area.

Early in April the first case of rabies in Manitoba since 1951 was confirmed after a wolf was shot north of Nelson House, in mid-March.

Dutch Farm Exports

THE agricultural exports of the Netherlands, last year, amounted to approximately \$875 million, or about ten per cent more than in 1951. Dairy produce, processed milk, and eggs accounted for about \$250 million and were the largest single group. Vegetables, including potatoes, were the next largest group, amounting to about \$80 million. Meat, including processed meat and fish (reported separately), accounted for approximately \$110 million. Dutch exports of plants, flowers and bulbs amounted to around \$42 million. Thanks to the aid of revenue from exports of agricultural products, the Netherlands total exports were 94 per cent of total imports.

Danish-U.K. Egg Contract

A NEW contract covering sale of eggs by Denmark to Britain will operate from October 1 this year to September 30, 1954. The price will remain unchanged from the present contract until the end of 1953, but from January 1 to September, 1954, it will be reduced by 2/6d. per 10-dozen eggs. As partial compensation for a price reduction, the quota which Denmark will be obliged to export to the





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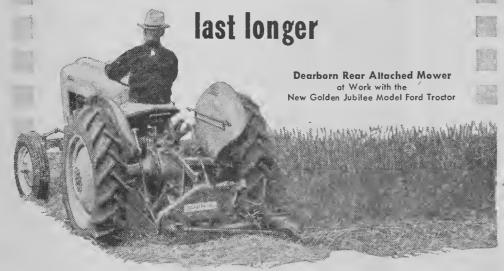


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this mower is <u>perfectly balanced</u> to work faster, easier...and



You'll be amazed at how smoothly and quietly this mower performs in all kinds of hay crops, including the heaviest stands, at speeds not possible with other mowers, without the least sign of vibration. Think what this means in terms of fast, trouble-free operation and longer mower life.

The secret of this outstanding performance is balanced design . . . particularly in the flywheel and the pitman drive.

Hydraulic Touch Control lifts and lowers the cutter bar for easier operation, and fast transport.

Your Ford Tractor Dealer has a full line of Dearborn forage crop harvesting equipment to help you save time, make your work easier . . . for bigger profits.



Specially designed with gentle oction to move hoy into uniform, quick-drying windrows without loss of nutritious leoves.



Dearborn Hay Baler—This rugged, dependable baler is handled by one man on the Ford Tractor. Bales as much as 10 tans of hoy per hour in uniform twine-tied bales.



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The ideal mower for extro heavy green crops.
Cutter bar lifts and lowers for cutting on
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Dearborn Sweep Rake Mokes quick trips to born, stock or feed-lot with 500-pound loods. Is looded ond dumped by Hydroulic Touch Control.



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self-engined and P.T.O. models.

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U.K. will be reduced from 75 per cent to 66% per cent of her exportable surplus. This means that Denmark will be able to send a larger quantity to other countries where prices are, as a rule, higher. Failing markets in other countries, however, the United Kingdom is obliged to take all of the Danish exportable surplus at the agreed price.

This is the first time that quotas have been reduced in a long-term contract between Denmark and the U.K. Existing quotas for bacon and butter remain at 90 per cent and 70 per cent respectively of the exportable surplus Denmark may have.

Farming in Iceland

TCELAND is a small republic of 150,000 people, with a very long history of democratic government. This latter fact is perhaps the major reason why people of Icelandic origin have fitted so well into the Canadian mode of life and have made outstanding contributions to Canada.

Fish normally account for about 90 per cent of Iceland's exports, which are sold principally in Britain, the United States and Europe. Her total acreage of cultivated land is not very large. About one-third of her population are farmers, but even after schemes for increasing the cultivated area are completed, no more than about 165,000 acres will be cultivated.

The government has instituted soil drainage schemes and is encouraging the increased use of fertilizers to improve yields. Total imports in 1951 amounted to about \$57 million. Canada sold Iceland goods worth \$833,000 last year, which took the form of wheat, flour, cereals, some metals and tires; and in return, bought about \$50,000 worth of imports.

R. C. Palmer Dies

THE sudden death a short time ago of R. C. Palmer, for many years superintendent of the Experimental Station at Summerland, B.C., will have come as a shock to many of his friends and acquaintances.

Dr. Richard Claxton Palmer, 56 years of age when he died, had been at the Summerland Experimental Station for 30 years, having first come to the station in 1923 after having served overseas in World War I, and later becoming the first graduate in horticulture at the University of British Columbia.

Born in Victoria, Vancouver Island, he had lived his entire life in British Columbia, where he was not only widely and favorably known, but highly respected.

World's Oldest Seed

WHAT is said to be the oldest seed ever planted is now a flourishing plant growing in Washington, D.C. It is a lotus grown from a seed found by a Japanese biologist during excavations in southern Manchuria during the Japanese occupation. These seeds, about the size of an olive, dark brown and extremely hard, were found in some decaying matter dating back to the ice age, thousands of years ago.

Six seeds were given to an American scientist from the University of California, who gave two of them to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The seeds failed to germinate. The scientist was able to get two of them to grow, but they died after an attack by fungus. The remaining two were grown in

Washington but the seed was so tough that a botanist filed through the outer skin to let in moisture. Today, the plants are three feet tall, with heartshaped leaves about a foot across. A flower, which surprisingly appeared, seemed to be like a cross between a peony and a tulip.

Oldest Coach

A SPEAKER on the BBC some time ago described the oldest usable coach in the world. It is the state coach of the speaker of the British House of Commons. It will be used at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, in June, for the first time since the Coronation of her father in 1937.

This old coach, which was built for King William III, in 1698, weighs two and one-half tons and has no brakes. It has been cleaned regularly and kept under dust covers, and will be pulled during the Coronation next June by two six-year-old dapple-grey Shire horses named Royal and Sovereign.

S. American Development

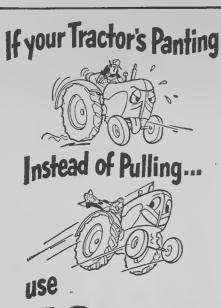
RGENTINA has an officially estimated crop of cereals and linseed amounting to 11.4 million metric tons, or more than three times the volume of the drought-affected crops of 1951-52, and 40 per cent more than the annual average for the 1946-51 period. The substantial recovery in grain production is partly attributable to excellent weather conditions and also to government measures which, it is claimed, have been designed to increase farm output. Such measures include payment of higher prices for crops, a more liberal credit system from the official banks, and also the allocation of exchange for imports of agricultural equipment.

In Argentina the production and marketing of livestock is controlled by the National Meat Institute which has authorized exports of cattle to Paraguay, up to 50,000 head during 1953. The f.o.b. export price is 400 Argentine pesos per head (\$80 U.S.). Paraguay usually imports from 60,000 to 80,000 head of cattle from Argentina, but the last years these imports were reduced by about two-thirds, owing to increased Argentine meat consumption and to successive droughts.

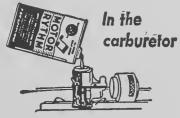
Chile has created an Agricultural Development Committee which will submit a concrete program of agricultural development, together with necessary studies to make its achievement possible. The program is to be based on a report prepared some months ago by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Principal reasons for the Chilean program are low agricultural production, the desire to decrease imports of agricultural foodstuffs, the need for raising the standard of living of peasants and farmers, and the desirability of combating erosion and of developing agriculture more in harmony with the development of industry.

In Bolivia, also, an I1-member commission will study agrarian reform. This will be an interdepartmental commission which will report in May, having been operating for four months. It will deal with land ownership, land redistribution, compensation of workers, credit, conservation of natural resources, technical assistance and farming methods. Presentation of the commission's report will be followed by appropriate legislation.



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Get It at a Glance

The 13th International Dairy Congress will be held June 22-26 at The Hague, Netherlands, under the auspices of the International Dairy Federation, which will celebrate its 50th anniversary. Among the Canadians who will be in attendance are Professor R. W. Brown, retiring head, Department of Dairy Science, University of Manitoba, and Mrs. Brown.

With more wheat than ever before in the United States, the per capita consumption of wheat flour is the lowest on record, at 129.9 pounds. This compares with a 12-year average (1935-46) of 151.4 pounds. A gradual decline in flour consumption per capita has taken place since 1946.

Grain traffic through the port of Churchill in 1952 was increased by almost 15 per cent over 1951, rising from 7,278,000 bushels to 8,585,000 bushels last year. The port operates at a loss: last year harbor fees and storage charges were \$480,000, as against operating expenses of \$532,000.

A man in Phoenix, Arizona, sells lady bugs for a living. Last year he shipped 685 million of them on orders from Quebec to Venezuela. They are collected while hibernating and shipped in gallon pails, packed in boxes with pine cones. It takes 14 gallons to keep 100 acres of alfalfa clear of aphids, lygus bugs, leafhoppers and small worms.

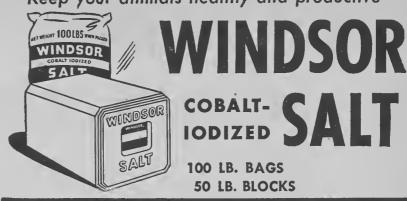
Canada exported 33,419,000 bushels of oats to the United States between August 1 and the end of February, nearly 1.5 times as many as for the same period a year ago. Total U.S. imports of Canadian oats last year were 58.5 million bushels, out of Canada's total exports of 69.5 million. U.S. senators have protested these importations and the U.S. secretary of agriculture has been studying the possibility of imposing restrictions on imports of Canadian oats.

During the unseasonable cold and deep snow in mid-April, at the peak of the calving season on range lands, ranchers in some cases were compelled to keep 24-hour guards on herds so that cows, especially in the foothills country, would not calve in the snow -over two feet deep-and could be hustled into shelter.

It was reported in mid-April that farmers in 13 districts in southern Manitoba, covering about 6,400 square miles, were organizing to raise funds for a rain-making project to overcome the effect of the dry weather last fall. Cost was reported to be about \$5 per quarter of land.

Federal food inspectors for the last six months have been checking cheese stored in hundreds of cheese factories in eastern Ontario and Quebec. A Russell County cheesemaker was recently fined \$100 and \$27 costs, or one month in jail, for selling cheese which did not meet government requirements. Cheese must be either made from pasteurized milk, or stored 60 days at a maximum of 32° F. before being sold for human consumption. Danger is from typhoid fever, from which there have been a few deaths during the last ten years, traceable to this cause.

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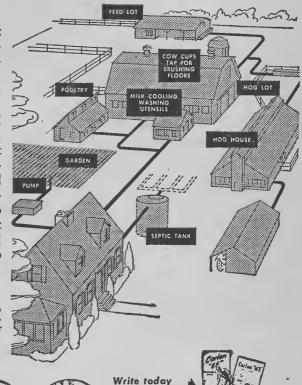
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The Supreme Moment Approaches

The significance of the rich regalia of the Coronation arises from the growth of the British monarchy in a Christian setting

by T. KERR RITCHIE

is all toward demagogy-whether in terms of the relentless isolation of the Kremlin or of the equally relentless accessibility of the White House.

Monarchy is something quite different. It is based on the symbolization of authority, with roots going back to the remote beginnings of tribal life, and nurtured on the sacramental concept which has been Christianity's great and unique contribution to the everlasting problem of how mortal men may build enduring societies.

It establishes a principal of unity and continuity, where otherwise there is only conflict and the pursuit of power-"packs and sects of great ones that ebb and flow by the moon." It provides a bridge between what is fluctuating and what is everlasting in human affairs.

Thus, the survival of the monarchy in Great Britain, when it has floundered in many other countries, is an inestimable boon. It has saved us from the revolutions, civil wars, ferocious conflicts and upheavals which have been, and still are, raging around us. Today, after two world wars and their aftermath, a period more cruel and troubled than any since the Dark Ages, it stands firm and untarnished.

The crowning of the young Queen Elizabeth II will not only be a supreme moment of British historical pageantry-not only a sacrament of empire—but it will be a world event.

If, as planned, the Abbey ceremony is televised by the BBC, viewers will see the Archbishop of Canterbury place the Crown of St. Edward upon the young queen's head. This crown is supreme in historical tradition-it is the Crown of England. The original, made for King Edward the Confessor, was broken up and sold, with much of the regalia, by the Cromwellian Parliament. Fortunately, the vandalism of this senseless act was, in a measure, checkmated.

Many of the historic jewels were preserved secretly and brought back, at the restoration of King Charles II. He it was who had the Confessor's crown re-made as closely as possible. It is of massive gold encrusted with diamonds, but because of its great weight-nearly five pounds-it will only be used for the actual moment of coronation, after which it will be exchanged for the lighter but immeasurably more valuable Imperial Crown

THIS is the crown that crowds will I see the young queen wearing when she drives in state from Westminster Abbey back to Buckingham Palace. It has been altered and added to by the sovereigns who followed King Charles, until its value today is really incalculable. Queen Victoria had the crown rebuilt in 1838 and in that form it was worn by King Edward VII and King George V. However, before the coronation of King George VI in 1937, when it was almost 100 years old, the mass of stones with which it is encrusted was found to be insecure, owing to oxidation and constant cleaning. It was, therefore, once again rebuilt by the Court Jewellers of the

THE tendency in an age like ours reign. The framework is entirely of platinum, so that it is the lightest of its kind ever made. The foundation of the design is the royal circlet, first made for Queen Victoria, and worn on many subsequent occasions both by the late Queens Alexandra and Mary.

> Above the circlet are four crosses pateés and four fleur-de-lis supporting four arches. These carry the diamondencrusted ball or monde, which is topped by a diamond cross pateé. The Koh-i-noor Diamond, set in the front cross pateé, is perhaps the most historical jewel in the world and was once insured for £2 million. The name means "mountain of light" and legend traces the stone back to 57

Five swords of state play a part in the symbolization of the coronation ceremony. The great Two-Handed Sword of State, which is borne before the sovereign at the state opening of Parliament, and on all historic occasions, is the first. Distinct from this, is the Jewelled Sword of State, used only at the coronation, and the most valuable weapon in the world. It was made for George IV at a cost of £6,000, and is now worth more than £30,000. It is encased in a scabbard thickly encrusted with diamonds and other stones, arranged to form patterns of the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland and the shamrock of Ireland.

Far from having any warlike significance, its only use in the ceremony of coronation is to demonstrate the humility with which the earthly sovereign stands before the King of Kings. The Archbishop will take it and place it upon the altar, with the prayer that the Queen . . . "may use it only as the minister of God for the terror and punishment of evildoers, and for the protection and encouragement of those who do well through Jesus Christ, our Lord . . ." According to the ancient ritual, the Queen, having received the sword, will replace it on the altar as a token that she exercises power, not by right, but by Divine permission. Since she has thus placed it at the disposal of the church, the sword technically becomes the property of the Archbishop. It is thereupon redeemed for 100 shillings, and from that moment, is drawn from the scabbard and carried naked before the Queen for the rest of the ceremony.

THE other three swords carried be-I hind the Queen at the ceremony, take the place of those presented by Pope Clement to Henry VIII when he was created Defender of the Faith. These, likewise, were destroyed by the Cromwellians, but have been re-made in their original form.

The first is the Curtana or Sword of Mercy, which is rounded at the end, where the original point was purposely broken off, to signify that it would not be used harshly. The second is the Sword of Justice to the Spirituality, has an obtuse end, to demonstrate the limited powers of the ecclesiastical courts. The third, however, which signifies Justice to the Temporality, is sharpened at the point.

Other interesting parts of the regalia include the Staff of St. Edward and



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the Golden Spurs of St. George, replicas of those destroyed by the vandalism of the puritans.

Originally, the staff of St. Edward was placed in the sovereign's hand on arrival at the Abbey-emblematically to guide the royal steps-but is now only carried in the procession. According to legend, the original golden orb of the staff which was surmounted by a cross, contained within it, a fragment of the True Cross.

During the ceremony the Queen's ankles may be touched with the great golden spurs of St. George, made originally for King James II. These copies of the beautiful originals are of the design worn by the Anglo-Saxons, having no rowels but only ornamental points, and are emblematic of knighthood and chivalry.

Thus, the ceremony which only a few hundreds have seen in history, to this day, may this year be seen by millions, who will be able to witness the dedication of an entire people through the anointing and crowning of their sovereign Queen Elizabeth II. They will see the wonderful flash and glitter as the peers and Kings of Arms put on their own coronets in honor of their new sovereign. They will hear the brazen crash of the heralds' trumpets, the muffled booming of the saluting cannons—and within the ancient Abbey, a great cry from all there assembled, of "God Save the Queen."

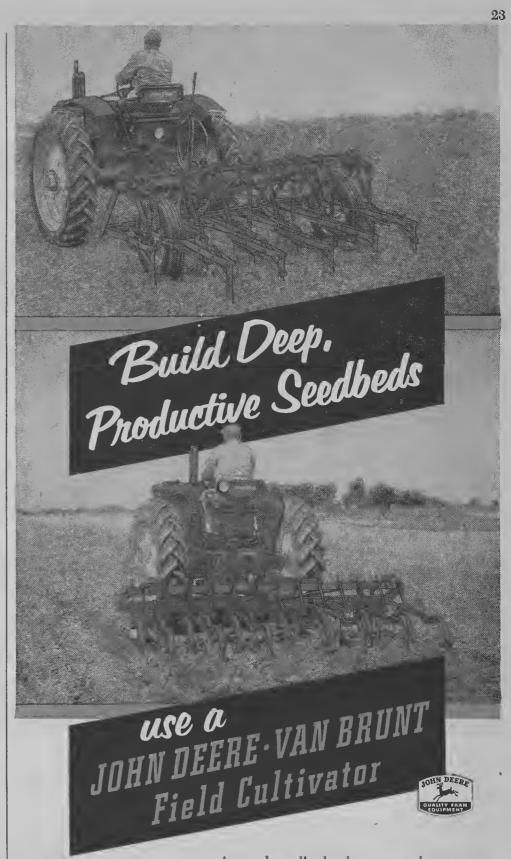
Forty Pears Ago

"The farmers in western Canada should refuse to sign bank notes, machinery notes or any other kind of notes bearing interest at 12 per cent either before or after due, because they are nothing short of a species of highway robbery, and there are banks and machine companies who are willing to give lower rates of interest. This would be a good subject for discussion in many local associations because if the farmers get together and discuss these questions and take a joint action they can bring down the rate of interest to a reasonable basis in any community. As long as the farmers play their own game individually they will be the prey of all other interests, but just as soon as they organize themselves for defence they will get justice.'

-The Grain Growers' Guide, May 14, 1913

"Day by day the possibility of securing a square deal from either of the old parties seems more remote. The only time that they seem inclined to listen to the people is when in opposition. There is an ever-growing feeling in the prairie provinces that some independent action must be taken if the voice of the farmer is to be heard on the floor of Parliament. The western farmers have been bamboozled by politicians for a long time, but we believe they are getting their eyes opened, and we also believe that there will be a rude awakening coming to the politicians within a very few years, as the western farmers become more fully alive to their own needs."

—The Grain Growers' Guide, May 21, 1913



A good seedbed—deep enough to assure seed of the soil moisture necessary for early germination . . . mellow enough to permit young roots to stretch and grow and derive the greatest benefits from available nutrients . . . and firm enough to give young plants a good hold on life—is one of the first requirements of full, healthy stands and bigger yields of higher quality crops. And you can build just such a seedbed with a John Deere-Van Brunt Field Cultivator.

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This Angus herd is up to its knees in a lush growth of grass on some of Ontario's most fertile and expensive acres where both pasture and cash-crops grow.

Cattle for Bigger Crops

Beef cows pay on high-priced cash crop land

N 1947 the owner of 300 high-priced Lacres of southern Ontario soil, growing mostly cash crops, decided that a change was needed if the land was to maintain its heavy production of earlier years. He bought a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cows and, for the first time in many years, seeded some of the farm to grass.

When he was visited in July, 1952, his herd of 60 cows and five heifers had been pasturing since early spring on a 45-acre field, that had carried the herd through the entire summer of 1951. It had yielded so heavily that some hay had to be cut from it so grass wouldn't become too coarse and dry for pasture. Reflecting on the effects cattle had had on his farm, during the previous five years, he said that yields of corn had nearly doubled, sugar beets, formerly going 12 to 14 tons per acre, had jumped to over 20 tons; and he was sure that another five years would see yields increase another 25 per cent.

The grass and manure had rested and fertilized his land until the increased crop yields alone were paying much of the cost of keeping cattle. The cattle themselves sold for a premium to further increase the profits; and the owner became a member of a club that is promoting one of the most successful systems of farming in Canada.

This farm is in Kent County, in a district which, year after year, had once seen cash-crop farming drain much of the fertility from previously rich acres of soil. Nearly 20 years ago now, a better method of farming that land was envisioned by one farmer who turned beef cows out to graze on land regarded by most district farmers as too valuable for such use.

As the idea caught on, herds numbering hundreds of cattle were built, and humus-hungry soil, in which most of the organic matter had been burned out from the frantic efforts of farmers to maintain crop production with commercial fertilizer alone, was seeded down to grass and built up to a rich and mellow productiveness again.

It was, also, a less speculative and more stable system of producing and selling beef. Producers were given in addition, a more complete picture of the value of steers, and of the kind that were worth the most. Arrangements were made with a packing house to pay for the steers on a carcass basis. Statements of settlement were returned to the shipper of every steer, showing the live weight, dressing percentage, carcass grade, value of each by-product and the carcass selling

Finally, a brand name was put on it. This identified the beef coming from the choicely bred and fattened steers, for these steers, when finished at little more than a year old dressed out into choice medium-sized carcasses. This was the kind coming into vogue as butchers attempted to meet the needs of smaller families for handysize roasts and steaks.

It was called "red triangle brand" beef and those Ontario farmers producing it from their purebred or cross bred Aberdeen - Angus herds were members of the Red Triangle Beef

THERE was another reason too, for L the "Red Triangle Beef Association" and for the introduction of beef cow herds to the high-priced land that once grew tobacco and beans and corn year after year. Many of the farmers had been buying feeder steers in the fall, force-feeding them in feed lots over winter and selling them fattened in the spring. It was a speculative business. As one operator put it:

"We would have \$10,000 or more invested in cattle in October and November (too often the bank's money), without any assurance of what they would return the following spring. The solution to this was a switch to breeding herds. When it became apparent that a combination of breeding herds, and more acres in grass, was not only possible, but profitable, the swing began."

The first red triangle herd was started by the late Howard Fraleigh, when he selected 75 young registered in-calf Angus females from Alberta herds in 1933, paying an average of \$75 each. Now, nearly 20 years later, 75 members with herds numbering as many as hundreds of females, are selling red triangle cattle. Land valued at \$100 per acre, or more, is being set



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down to pasture mixtures, harvested for hay or forage the first year and grazed for three more years before being broken and cash-cropped again. One or two acres of such land looks after a mature cow and nursing calf, and has proved more suitable than cheaper, rougher, less-productive land.

Bloat Is a Pasture Problem

THE danger of bloat in cattle becomes more urgent in the springtime when herds are once again turned out to pasture and their ration changes from hay and silage to lush, fresh grasses and legumes. It is then that the careless herdsman can go to the field and find suffering cattle stiff with pain from their swollen stomachs.

Bloat, which is an accumulation of gas in the paunch, is a common symptom of digestive upsets, and these can occur in the winter, too. Cattle on heavy grain feeding, for fattening, or for high milk production, may have a tendency to bloat, but this isn't as dangerous or common a form as develops in cattle on pasture. Lush pastures, thick with legumes, may result in heavy death losses if care is not taken when the cattle are grazing. Fastgrowing pastures, or pastures wilted by drought after a period of swift growth, may also be dangerous.

Bloat is a curious problem, and for some still unknown reason, not all legumes cause it. With such an unpredictable foe, the best plan for cattlemen seems to be to take no chances with it. It has been shown that serious bloat seldom occurs in pastures containing at least 50 per cent grasses, so when planning the pasture seed mixture, it's safer not to go overboard with heavy proportions of legumes. When pastures do have a lot of legumes, it's a sound safeguard to feed some hay to the herd, either right out on the pasture, or in dry lot at night. Also, if there is a grass pasture on which the herd can graze at night, there will be more safety in using the legume pasture for daytime feeding.

Although it is more satisfactory to prevent bloat than it is to treat it, relief must be brought to the suffering animal without delay, when it does appear. Stomach tubes, or operations, may be needed in severe cases; and if there is time, a veterinarian should be called. With simple cases, an ounce of turpentine, or a half ounce of formalin shaken up in a pint of milk and given as a drench, may bring relief. Drenching must be done slowly and carefully. Placing a gag in the mouth to keep it open, and then standing the animal with the front quarters elevated, and kneading the rumen with the fist will help to expel the gas.

Another Look at Mastitis

TASTITIS is found at sometime in IVI nearly every dairy herd and yet the cause of it is still not completely understood. Dr. I. A. Schipper, who is studying the disease at the University of Minnesota, says a better name for it would be "management disease," for he claims that it is usually the result of poor herd management.

"Mastitis differs from diseases like tuberculosis and Bang's disease," he says, "in that mastitis is not caused by one germ but by many different types of germs. Every barn contains many different varieties of germs that may cause mastitis. Injuries, warts, chap-



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ped teats, and cow pox may open the way for infection. Decreased milk production should always serve as a warning of probable mastitis.

"Most mastitis begins as a mild case and becomes gradually worse. You can counteract the effects of these mild cases by removing all of the milk from the infected quarters, as soon as you detect the disease. Follow this by the removal of 10 to 15 streams of milk every one to two hours, until the milk becomes normal. Before removing the milk, stimulate the cow for milk letdown, by washing her udder in warm water and massaging it.

"If this frequent removal of milk from the infected quarters does not appear to be having any effect on the infectation, consult your veterinarian

at once.

"The essentials of successful treatment then are: (1) early diagnosis with a strip cup; (2) reduction of the effects by a frequent partial milking, and (3) early veterinary treatment."

Season of Tainted Milk

CPRING is the time when housewives complain of grass or weed flavors in milk and cream. When the herd is first turned out on sweet clover, rye, or alfalfa pasture, or on pastures infested with such weeds as onions or garlic, foreign flavors may creep into the milk.

If this tainted milk slips through into bottles, despite the precautions taken by every dairy, customers will be lost to milk producers. Consumers insist that the milk they buy have its normal sweet flavor. Here is how one dairyman prevents these flavors from contaminating the milk produced on

First, his cows are turned out to pasture only a short time in the morning, for the first few days in spring. Good hay is provided in an outside feed rack, to reduce the chance of bloat on the fresh pasture. When cows are pasturing on sweet clover, rye or alfalfa, they are removed from the pasture about two hours before milking time.

Cut Off Those Horns

PATTLE have left their wild state and with no preying animals to test their skill at protecting themselves or their innocent young, the horns they grow are nuisance reminders of bygone days. Horns are penalized at stockyards where they may be used as dangerous weapons against other cattle in the yards. Steer-buyers pay lower prices for cattle still carrying horns; and farmers who have failed to dehorn their stock often pay the penalty with uneasy herds and injured

With nothing but liability in their modern record, it is a fortunate thing horns can be so easily removed. It is a quick and easy job when done on the new-born calves, for a caustic stick or caustic paste, used when calves are a week to ten days old, stops the growth before it really starts. When using a stick, simply rub the area over the small buttons on the head with it, until the skin is red and soft. Too much caustic isn't needed, for it continues to eat away the horn after treatment, and if too much is used the head or face may be disfigured. Vaseline, smeared around the area after treatment, will protect the calf's head, face and eyes.

University of Wisconsin reports another dehorning system for older dairy cattle. It is the rubber ring or elastration method. A special rubber ring is placed around the base of the horns of cattle six to eight months of age. The ring is so tight that circulation is cut off and the horn will fall off in three to six weeks. A disadvantage of this method is said to be that the ring may slip off horns that are too small, or may fail to stop circulation on larger horns. If the horn is knocked off in less than three weeks, the calf may bleed heavily.

Electric dehorners may be purchased commercially for use on young calves. The electrically heated irons have bell-shaped tips to fit over the horn buttons, with different-sized openings that permit dehorning calves up to three months of age. The iron burns the tissue around the base of the horn cutting off blood circulation so the horn will later slough off.

Clipping the horn with large shears is a common method when they get bigger, and this allows a closer cut than when a saw is used. On the other hand, if the horn is hard and brittle, clipping may crush and splinter it, so a saw is more satisfactory.

Minerals Pay for Themselves

VEN when cattle, sheep and hogs E get out to pasture, stockmen can't afford to neglect the minerals that are necessary to their health. Lack of minerals in the ration often has surprising and serious results. Failure of a sow to receive enough iodine during gestation, will result in birth of hairless, weak or dead pigs. In the ewe or cow, the same lack might result in offspring with goitre. If non-pregnant, mature stock, or growing animals, are given no supplemental iodine, there may be no ill results. With cobalt, it is different again, for cattle and sheep need it, but swine apparently do not.

Fortunately, farm animals can be given extra minerals very easily. Sodium and chlorine (which can be given as ordinary salt), calcium, and phosphorus, are the only ones that need to be given to animals regularly, for feeds in the west are usually deficient in them. Sometimes, iron, cobalt and iodine are fed.

Salt may be purchased in loose, or in block form. Cobalt-iodized salt, which comes in a blue block, supplies ruminants with enough salt and iodine and cobalt to meet their needs. Calcium and phosphorus can be obtained as bonemeal, while ground limestone is a good source of calcium alone. Iron is used almost exclusively for anemia prevention in pigs, unless it is in prepared feeds. The kind to use for baby pigs is iron sulphate, or reduced iron.

Dr. J. M. Bell, University of Saskatchewan, points out that proper feeding of minerals will mean increased milk yields, better growth and reproduction, improved feed efficiency, and better general health. Mineral supplements mean a cash outlay, but they represent good business. Stockmen should regard high-priced and complex mineral feeds with some suspicion, he adds, for animals failing to respond to the minerals already mentioned, are probably suffering from something other than mineral deficiencies.

Satisfactory commercial mineral supplements can be purchased for most needs, or a supplement may be mixed at home.

The Milk Cow's Future

THE dense population of the United States has meant a bigger, richer market for many American farmers, than is available for some Canadian farm products, and has resulted in changes in farming which have not always followed in this country. With the speed of development of the dairy industry south of the border, manufacturers and processors are looking into the future, trying to visualize their business as it will be in years to come. A representative of Michigan State College, Earl Weaver, went on record recently with his guesses as to the trends in dairying, and here are some of his predictions.

Dairy herds will continue to get bigger, and every cow will give more milk. Within a year or two, he suggests, the average production per cow will increase more swiftly than ever. There will be a faster and faster decline in the consumption of butter and the competition from substitute products will increase. Open trucks and milk cans now being used to handle milk, will be replaced by insulated tank storage, and the bulk handling of farm milk. Interest of people which was once largely directed to butterfat, will be turned to non-fat milk solids, and to all products that will enlarge the effective use of these solids.

For the dairies, he predicted a further interest in paper packaging, in larger containers, and in store delivery. More dairies will use threetimes-a-week delivery, and there will be a quantity discount given to homes using a lot of milk.

Mr. Weaver believes in the future of dairying. Basing his optimism on the fact that milk production is not keeping pace with population increases, he says: "Never have I witnessed a combination of circumstances that portended a brighter future for an industry, than can be found right now in the promise for dairying.'

Wonders in the Dark

7. D. HOARD, one-time Governor of Wisconsin, once referred to the inside of a cow as the darkest place on earth. However that may be, it certainly is a very wonderful place, as science is now beginning to dis-

The cow, sheep, goat, deer, buffalo, camel and reindeer are called ruminants, or polygastric animals. This means that they have more than one stomach, the principal one being called the rumen. In contrast, pigs, poultry, dogs and man, for example, are monogastric, having only one stomach. In between somewhere, are animals such as the horse and rabbit, which do not possess a rumen, but they do have a caecum, which constitutes the juncture between the large and the small intestine.

The rumen of the cow is a huge fermentation vat, holding approximately 60 gallons. It is this organ which enables man to benefit from the many million acres of pasture and grasslands which would otherwise be of very little use. By a process which scientists are marvelling at more and more as they learn new things about it, the cow is able to transform a wide variety of vegetative matter into meat that contains about twice as much vitamin B₁₂ as is found in pork, and into milk which is so widely recognized as the most healthful of all foods, especially for the young.

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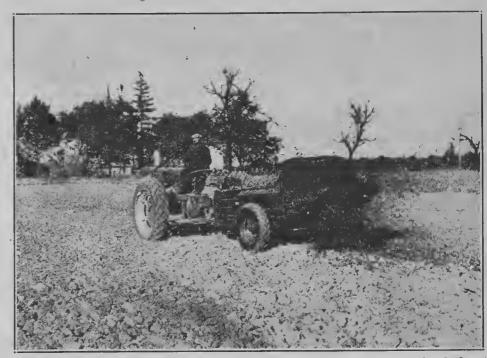
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Barnyard manure is a rich source of plant nutrients; if spread on land that is to be summerfallowed any weed seeds can be grown out, and the manure will break down before seeding and the nutrients become available for plant food.

Summerfallow for Added Profits

Careful timing of summerfallow cultivation will increase yields

7HEN many of today's farmers were boys in school, they were advised that the purpose of summerfallow was the "conservation of moisture and the eradication of weeds." If they reproduced this statement on their examination paper they received full marks for the question.

The boys and girls of today are no doubt still getting full marks for this answer, and so they should. However, their fathers who gave the same answer in their youth, now have to carry the answer a little further. The weed problem has been modified by the widespread use of 2,4-D; and the conservation of moisture has come to mean the careful husbanding of every drop. They now consider, also, how frequently a field should be fallowed, the kind of implements that should be used for each operation, the cost of working a field with different implements and other special problems, such as when to break grass sod for fallowing. Wrong answers will not inspire a stern lecture from the teacher: they will, however, cut farm returns.

The Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., has been studying the effect of the timing of the first summerfallow operation, on yields the next year. The result: crop yields are increased by early summerfallowing. Land that was given its first cultivation on May 20, yielded, on the average, 4.8 bushels more per acre than land that was not worked until June 29. Yields were increased more than enough to pay for the extra tillage. If weeds take moisture at any time in the summerfallow year, yields the next year will be reduced.

Early cultivation is likely to necessitate one extra field operation. Swift Current found that, on the average, this operation cost 61 cents an acre.

The Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., has done extensive work on the cost of field operations. The cost of harrowing on Illustration Stations throughout the province averaged 25 cents per acre. The highest cost recorded was 58 cents and the lowest 13. Plowing costs averaged \$1.64, with a high of \$2.38 and a low of 88 cents. One-waying averaged 85 cents, with a high of \$1.22, and a low of 58 cents. Cultivating costs ranged from a high of 68 cents to a low of 44 cents, the average being 56 cents.

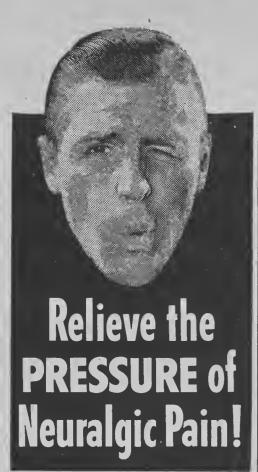
The major factors influencing the cost of these operations are the number of acres tilled per hour and the number of hours a machine is operated in a season. The cost per hour of operating an expensive machine is increased by high interest and depreciation charges. Repairs will also influence hourly costs, and excessive speeds with tillage machinery increase repair bills.

Information is available to the farmer today, on average returns from various cropping systems. For the past seven years the Swift Current Experimental Station has studied yields from continuous cropping, from seeding stubble when the soil was moist to depths of 18 inches, and from a two-year rotation of crop and fallow.

The inclusion of stubble crops in the rotation increased the total production per acre considerably above the fallow-crop rotation, and the average yields for continuous cropping compared quite favorably with any other rotation. Total grain per cultivated acre can be considerably increased by seeding stubble land when there is a good reserve of moisture, and summerfallowing only when moisture reserves are low at seeding time.

The working down of grass-sod presents a different kind of problem. It is important to conserve as much moisture as possible, and to eradicate weeds and volunteer grass, but it is equally important to have the land broken long enough to permit the organic matter in the soil to decompose. The Brandon Experimental Farm advises that where possible, the entire season of a cropping year should be used for conditioning forage sod for cropping the next year. The initial plowing of a well established sod should never be delayed past the end of June.

Common to all areas in the West is the importance of good tillage practices. These include such things as proper machine adjustment to leave a level surface, working the soil to a uniform depth, killing all growing weeds, maintaining a maximum of



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trash cover and maintaining a good soil structure by operating disk machines at low speeds, and avoiding the tilling of soil when it is very dry.

The school children of yesterday may have done well in their agriculture exams, or they may not; the same people, the farmers of today, cannot afford to get the wrong answers in planning their summerfallow operations.

Scabby Spuds

A FARMER who grows potatoes for his own use isn't going to be made, or broken, by the absence or presence of scab. This much, however, must be admitted: scab is unsightly and it is necessary to take a much thicker peel from a scabbed potato, and, when boiled in the skin, scabby potatoes do not make attractive food. For the man who sells the odd lot, it is important to eliminate scab.

Scab can be picked up from contaminated potatoes, or from the soil. Several practices will help in its control: planting potatoes on a non-alkaline soil, using only well-rotted manure and using seed that is free from scab, will help. Scab will be reduced by plowing down a green crop to increase acidity; acidity will also be favored by the application of 300 to 500 pounds of sulphur.

Treating potato seed with formaldehyde, or organic mercury, is commonly practised, and is helpful. Add a pint of formalin to 25 gallons of water. Soak the tubers in this solution for one to two hours (depending on how much soil is on the tubers) and then spread them out to dry. Two things should be borne in mind: after the tubers have dried they have no protection from re-contamination, and formaldehyde should not be used on cut tubers.

The organic mercury (Seseman Bel) is handier to use because it is only-necessary to have it over the potatoes for one minute. Use a pound of Seseman Bel in 6¼ gallons of water and dip the potato seed in with a wire basket. The pieces should be planted immediately after being dried in a cool, clean, well-ventilated place. This method can be used successfully on both whole and cut seed.

Killing Off the Cutworms

TWO species of cutworms—the "red backed" and the "pale western," are responsible for most of the cutworm damage in the West. There are other species, but they are of minor economic importance.

The two species can be separated by differences in appearance, as the name suggests. Also, their habitat does not overlap very much, the red-backed preferring moister areas, such as the park belt and foothills, and the pale western preferring the dry plains.

The red-backed feeds above ground, and can be controlled, therefore, with poison baits. Chlordane and aldrin emulsions are now being widely used as a cutworm poison. Paris green can also be used, but it is not as effective as the newer poisons.

Some control of pale western cutworms is secured by cultivating the summerfallow in late July, and leaving it undisturbed until mid-September. Crusting of the soil surface prevents the moth from laying her eggs. If a heavy weed growth develops, it will be necessary to consider the

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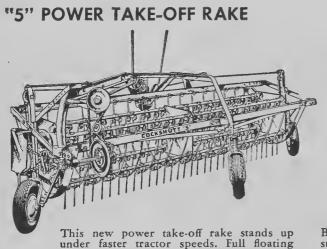
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probable damage from cutworms, against the loss of moisture in the soil, when deciding whether or not to work the land.

Investigational work at Lethbridge and Saskatoon indicates that low pressure spraying with a low volume, boom sprayer, which delivers about four gallons of water emulsion per acre, is effective in the control of pale western cutworms. This procedure, using 1½ pounds of chlordane per acre, reduced cutworm populations by 80 per cent on quarter-acre test plots. Toxaphene at two pounds cost about the same, but was not as effective. Large fields sprayed near Rosetown, Sask., in 1951, suffered no cutworm damage after being treated with one pound of chlordane.

Dieldrin has very recently been released for spraying cutworms in sugar beet fields, and has been found most satisfactory by the Entomology Department, University of Manitoba. A. V. Mitchener, head of the Department, recommends the use of 3.6 ounces of dieldrin per acre, mixed with the amount of water necessary to distribute the poison evenly. Farmers whose sugar beet crops were sprayed in 1952, estimate that 90 per cent of the cutworms in the fields were destroyed.

Professor Mitchener warns farmers who decide to use these new emulsions, to exercise the most extreme care: these sprays are very poisonous.

The chief importance of chlordane spraying is likely to be the controlling of outbreaks in seeded fields. Prompt spraying, when thinning of the crop is observed, will give control; if a stand is destroyed, spraying with chlordane will permit immediate reseeding.

Checking Wild Oats

SINCE 2,4-D has taken the sting out of such broad-leaved weeds as stinkweed, lambs' quarters, mustard and Canada thistle, wild oats has graduated to the position of western Canada's worst weed. It is likely to retain this doubtful honor until chemists and research workers come up with a chemical that will knock it out;



Wild oats is widely regarded as western Canada's worst weed.

Isopropyl-phenyl carbamate is showing some promise, but it looks like being a long time before a really effective chemical will be available.

In the meantime, some of the standby cultural practices can be reviewed profitably. These include such things as delaying seeding, cultivating after the seed is in, growing grass crops, planting fall crops and practising shallow, fall tillage.

Late seeding must be handled with care, as it often reduces yields: this must be balanced against the wild oat threat. D. A. Brown, assistant superintendent, Experimental Farm, Brandon, reports that, last year, barley seeded on May 8 grew an average of 28.5 wild oat plants per square yard, compared with 4.4 plants in adjacent plots seeded on June 11.

If seed is put down a couple of inches it may be possible to run a rod weeder or wire weeder over the field after the wild oats have started to come up, and before the crop is near enough to the surface to be harmed. After the crop is taken off, Mr. Brown suggests that no work should be done on the infested field until late October, to allow the seeds to lie on the soil surface and dry out. They should then be covered to a depth of one or two inches.

The kind of crops grown will also have some effect on how badly wild oats will infest the fields; fall seeded crops, such as winter rye, will be ready to harvest before the wild oat seed is mature. Retiring badly infested fields to grass for two or three years out of every six or eight, will finally control the weed. It does not give quick results, but results are sure.

It goes without saying that any wild oat control program should include a determination to put no wild oats kernels into the ground with the drilled seed.

Chemical Couchgrass Control

THREE chemicals are recommended for use against couchgrass—TCA, Atlacide and CMU. None of them are suitable for field application as 2,4-D is used against the broad-leaved weeds, but they are useful for eliminating patches.

The effectiveness of TCA is increased by plowing or one-waying the sod before the chemical is applied. If applied to the undisturbed sod, the experts recommend using 100 pounds applied in a water spray, using upwards of 80 gallons per acre. If the infected area is worked, the amount of TCA applied can be reduced to 50-70 pounds.

The recommended time for applying TCA is the late summer or early fall; when treated this late the soil probably still will be sterile the next spring. For this reason it is wise to restrict spraying, as far as possible, to fields that are to be summerfallowed the next year. This has a further value, in that it is less difficult to identify quack that has not been killed on the summerfallow field.

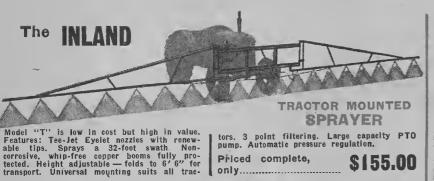
Atlacide (sodium chlorate) will kill couch, but, unfortunately, it is very harmful to the soil. The soil to which it is applied may remain sterile for several years, and the physical structure of the soil will be damaged. This is not a serious consideration on small patches, or non-crop land. Applications of four pounds per square rod will kill couch.

CMU applied in the early spring or late fall at the rate of 30 to 50 pounds per acre, will give good kills. It sterilizes the soil for many years, so should be used only on very small patches in fields. Its greatest usefulness is on noncrop land.



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For Model D2W Tilt-a-Wagon—200-bushel capacity:
MDDEL D2P—Flat Bed Platform Dnly—Dak cross sills and longitudinal sills;
2"x4" Tongue and Groove Kiln-dried Fir flooring with oak bumpers.

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The 9,000-LB. CAPACITY INLAND WAGON "I" Beam Bolster

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10" Heavy Duty Duckfoot Shovels, each \$2.75 extra. 12" Heavy Duty Duckfoot Shovels, each \$3.05 extra.

Prices shown above include 15" wheels and Double Spike Shovels, but do not include tires or tubes. See tire and tube prices at right.

\$489.00 \$398.50 \$398.75 \$339.25

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Grain Auger

70 FDDT MDDEL-



\$165.00 ELEVATES APPRDX. 14 FEET_ 24 FDDT MDDEL— ELEVATES APPRDX. 17 FEET. \$185.00 30 FDDT MDDEL— ELEVATES APPRDX, 20 FEET. \$254.50



Does every spraying job faster and more efficiently. This outstanding sprayer easily converts from a field and row crop sprayer to a roadside and fencerow sprayer, or a hand gun for livestock, orchard

or spot spraying. Installation, operation and maintenance are simple and easy. Distributes a broad (up to 48 ft.) swath with less time and work than ever before.

MDDEL BJT Hanson Brodjet all-purpose Sprayer complete with field spraying cluster, Roadside and Fencerow attachment, Handi-jet nozzle, Mounting Bracket, 12 ft. high pressure hose and instructions \$68.20

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UTC Utility Tank Carrior, Universal two-barrel Tank Carrier



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STRAW-STRAW CHOPPER

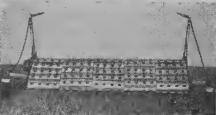
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AND SPREADER vents wrapping. Plow right after combining. Returns the straw to the land as valuable fertilizer humus, and protects your topsoil against drifting and blowing. Pays for itself in one year.

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HORTICULTURE



Important for winter storage, late cabbage does best on heavier soils, well supplied with phosphorus (11-48-0).

Dr. Patterson Suggests

R. C. F. PATTERSON, in his Spring Letter from the Department of Horticulture at the University of Saskatchewan, suggests that a new tomato worthy of trial is Bush Beefsteak which, he says, has fruit that is very solid and is of good quality. Likewise, a variety of good garden corn which was outstanding in the university plantation was McFayden's J 6 cross. This variety was ready for use before Dorinny or Golden Gem, and the ears, moreover, were of substantially larger size and better quality.

Another suggestion is Morse No. 9 garden pea. The pods are long and well filled with large, superb peas. "It is really something, in a garden

pea," says Dr. Patterson.

He also speaks hopefully of a netted potato of good shape and quality which he hopes will be accepted for licensing before long. This potato is oval, slightly flattened, moderately russeted, smooth, with very shallow eyes, is of good cooking quality and, apparently free from the bitterness sometimes found in one of its parents, Netted Gem.

Finally, if you live in the Saskatoon area and attend the Saskatoon Exhibition this summer, keep in mind the Field Day to be held in the Department of Horticulture, on Thursday morning of Exhibition week. The time will be 10:00 o'clock.

Grafting and Budding

DURING the spring and summer months a great deal of the work of propagating fruit trees by vegetative, or asexual, means takes place in nurseries, and, in some instances, in private gardens and orchards. Many methods of grafting or budding are used, depending partly on circumstances, such as the age of the stock, the time of year and, perhaps, the preference of the operator. The following note on the principles involved is summarized from a talk given by Aleck Hutchinson of the Morden Experimental Station, at the recent meeting of the Manitoba Horticultural Association.

For success in grafting, the cambium of the scion must make a firm contact with the cambium of the stock. The cambium is the region between the bark and the wood of the tree, where cell division and growth take place. The cambium cells multiply very quickly under conditions of

growth, forming wood tissue and bark tissue and, if necessary, a wound tissue which we call callus tissue.

The success of the graft union depends upon callus formation. The callus tissues of stock and scion grow to meet each other, interlock, and then form bark and wood as required. In this way, all cut surfaces are covered up and the graft union is sealed.

There are numerous ways of joining the stock and the scion. The essential thing is that the cambium tissues and the callus tissues, which develop from them, must press against each other, thus making a union possible.

At the Morden Station, most of the propagation work is by bud grafting, or budding. Most of it is done during July and August, with a lesser amount in May. The "T," or shield method is most commonly used, but plate budding is used where the bark does not slip well.

Seedling stocks are budded in their second year after they have been transplanted once. Budding is also used to put a new top or framework on young trees which have been grown to serve only as the stems of the ultimate fruit-bearing tree. Superior fruiting varieties are used for the branches, and hardy varieties for the stems.

Bulletins are available to those interested, either from your agricultural representative, your nearest experimental station or Provincial Department of Agriculture.

New Fruit Trees Need Water

CPECIAL care is necessary in plant-Ing new trees as they come from the nursery. A. J. Mann, Summerland Experimental Station, B.C., emphasizes the importance of keeping the young fruit trees well supplied with water during all of their first year in the orchard.

If the roots of newly received trees appear in any way dry they can be allowed to stand in a barrel of water for a couple of days, and if they cannot be planted immediately, the best thing to do is to heel them in in a shady spot, with plenty of water around the roots.

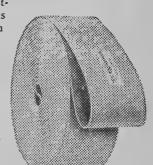
Mr. Mann also advises that it is safer to haul them to the garden or orchard in a barrel of water, so the roots will be kept continuously damp until the tree is in the hole prepared for it. Then fill the hole with earth to within a few inches of the top, give



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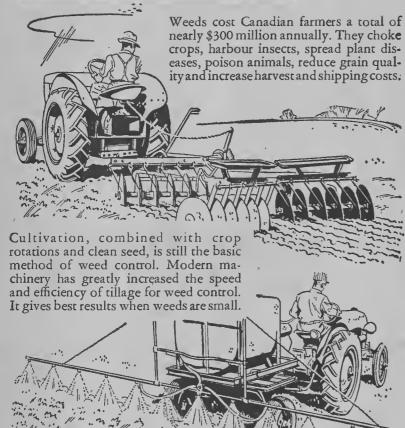
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Chemicals provide a new weapon in the battle with weeds. Selective weed killers, such as 2,4-D make it possible to control many weeds in growing crops. Other chemicals are useful in eradicating persistent weeds and shrubs, and in locations where cultivation is difficult.



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the roots two or three pailfuls of water, and if necessary, in a porous soil, add more a little later, before filling up the hole with loose dirt. Where the roots are given plenty of water at planting, after they have been well covered with dirt, it is not necessary to tramp the soil. After planting, the trees should not be allowed to become dry at any time during their first summer.

More 2,4-D Effect

In the January issue of The Country Guide, L. M. C. reported an unexpected effect of 2,4-D spray. I must have had a similar experience, but did not realize it.

I planted a new kind of tomato, the Earlinorth, which the Experimental Station at Lethbridge sent out for testing. My husband sprayed a barley field with 2,4-D which was separated from my garden by a brome grass pasture. The wind was quite light, but my husband was not using a boom-type sprayer, so a little 2,4-D may have drifted over.

The tomatoes looked a little sick for a while and I decided that I would cover them the next time spraying was being done. The stems grew rather thick; the fruit set in large clusters; and no more flowers opened up for a while. Later, more blossoms came and I had two crops—one of large tomatoes, and a second crop of small ones, apparently from the later flowers.

There were very few seeds in the first crop, but plenty in the smaller tomatoes. The large ones were almost solid, meaty, and good-flavored fruit. I thought it was the variety I used, but now I believe the spray may have been responsible. Nothing else in the garden was affected, however, as far as I can remember.—Edith Fraser, Alta.

Alberta Horticultural Ass'n POR the first time in the history of Alberta horticulture, a provincial organization, the Alberta Horticultural Association, has been formed, and recently held its first annual meeting in Colgany.

P. D. McCalla, secretary-treasurer, reports that the aim of the organization will be not only to disseminate horticultural information, but to help train judges for horticultural shows and to set up uniform judging standards for the province. At the recent meeting, landscape planning was the theme.

All horticultural societies in Alberta are eligible for membership, and where no horticultural society exists, associate membership is available. Full information may be obtained from Mr. McCalla, who is supervisor of horticulture, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Mulch to Save Moisture

ESPECIALLY in dry areas, care is needed to conserve all available moisture for the vegetable garden. Charles Walkof of the Morden Experimental Station recommends mulching the garden with decomposed or other inert organic material. Avoid fresh straw, garden clippings and sawdust, because these decompose or rot during the growing season and, in the process, steal a certain amount of nitrogen from the soil.

Old barnyard manure has given satisfactory results at Morden, and if it is available, sphagnum and peat moss are very desirable. The moss, however, should be weighted down by mixing with it soil to prevent it from blowing away. A heavy two- to threeinch layer will keep the soil cooler than a lighter one: consequently, a mulch about half this depth is preferable for hot-season vegetables because these thrive best in a warm soil. Cabbage and cauliflower, or cool-season vegetables, will yield better with the deeper mulch. In all cases, the mulch should be put on when the vegetables are two to three inches tall, to cover the entire soil surface. Where plants are transplanted to the garden, the mulch can be applied as soon as planting is completed.

Two-Acre Peace Garden Plot

THE International Peace Garden, on the boundary of Manitoba and North Dakota, is slowly developing in beauty and attractiveness. F. J. Weir, secretary of the Manitoba Horticultural Association, recently reported that about two acres of the Peace Garden will be planted to trees and shrubs by the Association. Manitoba has about 20 horticultural societies and these have made financial contributions to the project. Some time during the coming summer, a field day or picnic at the Garden will probably be arranged.

Ornamental driveways have been built around the hills, lakes and valleys of the picturesque Turtle Mountain setting for the Peace Garden, since it was first dedicated in 1932. Picnic shelters, tourist cabins and the Assembly Lodge help to take care of the

needs of visitors.

Grafting After Mice Injury

T. B. HARRISON of the Experimental Station, Harrow, Ontario, says that mice and rabbits are able to kill many fruit trees annually, merely because no effort is made to use bridge-grafting as a means of replacing the damaged bark.

The right stage for bridge-grafting is when the bark separates readily from the wood, which occurs, as a rule, when the apple trees are in full bloom.

Bridge-grafting is a fairly simple operation, and illustrated bulletins or leaflets are almost certain to be available, either from your agricultural representative's office or from the nearest university or experimental station. The operation should not be delayed. The only equipment needed is a sharp knife and a means to keep it sharp, some small, flat-headed nails of different sizes, a can of grafting compound and some good sucker wood, or bud sticks.

Save Time in Weeding

NOTE from the Experimental A Station at Saanichton, Vancouver Island, calls attention to the use of oil for the weeding of carrots, parsley and celery. This practice is almost universal in commercial plants according to the Station, because of its effectiveness. The plants mentioned all belong to the same family, and share the ability to absorb oil without the cell tissue being damaged. As a result, certain oils such as stove oil and Stoddard solvent can be sprayed on the foliage, but leave the vegetables unharmed. Stove oil, because of its tendency to flavor carrots, should not be used for later sprays. Stoddard solvent may be used in later stages of growth, but spraying should not be done after roots have reached pencil thickness.

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Turn Poultry onto Pasture

Raise healthier birds outdoors and save ten per cent in feed costs. Carry grass inside to the laying flock

THERE was a time when most people thought of cows and calves when they hummed the tune to "Home, Home on the Range," but now, many Canadian poultrymen visualize hundreds of chickens, or poults, active and healthy, in tree-shaded pastures, when they hear the song.

There is no good substitute for green grass and sunshine for raising poultry to maturity. The lush growth of good poultry range can save up to 10 per cent in cost of feed alone during the growing season, for it makes tasty eating and is full of needed nutrients. A well-fed bird, reared in direct sunlight, on good range, is likely to be healthy and carry a reserve of many nutrients in its body to help bring it through the fall and winter period of heavy egg production.

Two different types of pasture are commonly used for poultry, annual and perennial. Annual pasture seeded early in the spring, will be ready in good time. Cereal grains, seeded heavier than usual, are commonly used, and oats are the most popular and widely adapted. Fall rye, seeded in the spring, is also widely used. If a new strip of pasture is seeded regularly, starting early in the spring, fresh green growth will be in front of the birds throughout the summer.

Perennial pastures, either legumes or grasses, or mixtures of both, may continue to produce nutritious growth for several years without re-seeding. Alfalfa is the best all-round crop for summer pasture, if it can be grown successfully. It is the most nutritious of all, for it contains 1.2 per cent digestible fat, 36.8 per cent digestible carbohydrates and 11.5 per cent crude protein. Brome, orchard, kentucky blue grass, and creeping red fescue are other suitable grasses that may be seeded, preferably in mixtures, for poultry pasture.

An acre of range will carry more than 100 birds, if it is well looked after; and one of the best ways to get maximum use from it is to divide the pasture into two or more plots and rotate the birds from field to field regularly. The portable brooder house, water fountains, feed troughs and range shelters, should be moved once every week to prevent over-grazing

THERE was a time when most and contaminating the area around people thought of cows and calves them.

Before the birds are put out to range, it is a good plan to separate the pullets from the cockerels. If ranges that have not carried poultry the previous year are available, there will be less chance of the flock becoming infected with disease.

Even when flocks are confined to the laying pen, grass can be carried to them and fed, along with a laying mash, to cut feeding costs. If production drops when hens are fed grass, the quantity should be reduced and the amount of laying mash increased.

Baby Those New Poults

WHEN shopping for this season's turkey poults, look close to home for healthy birds from a pullorumtested flock. When poults are shipped in a hurry from the hatchery to their new home, the losses will be fewer.

Poults are awkward, noisy little creatures, requiring some care when they are becoming acclimatized to their new home. They are short-sighted, so provide plenty of feed hoppers around the pen so they won't go hungry. As the newcomers are moved from the shipping box to the brooder, it's a good idea to dip the beak of each poult into warm water. Then the young flock can be fed a good commercial turkey starter, by scattering it around on clean egg flats or fillers, where the curious youngsters will find it.

By the time the birds are three weeks old, low roosts will be useful to prevent them crowding or piling up. One-by-four or two-by-four-inch material, laid flat, makes good roosts. If a small light bulb is lighted over these at night, there is not likely to be any trouble from crowding.

Range Shelter for Chicks

IT is important to remember, when building the range shelter for chicks coming from the brooder house this summer, to make it small enough to be easily moved.

Range shelters generally come into use when the chicks get too big for the brooder house. They may be about 10 to 12 weeks old then, and can be turned out to movable colony houses, which provide cool shelter during hot

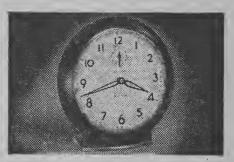
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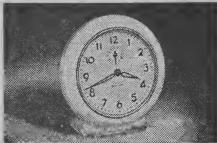


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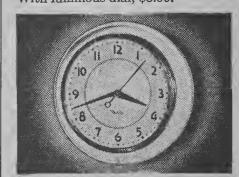
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FOR SALE AT ALL CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS STATIONS AND EXPRESS OFFICES summer days. Chicks can go out on range however, anytime after they are six weeks old, if the shelter is tight enough so temperatures can be kept to 60 degrees, or higher, during the night. If there is danger of lower temperatures with such young birds, the sides of the shelters may be covered with burlap for greater protection. Later in the season the sacking can be removed.

Confined Turkeys

DURKEY growers who don't have good range pasture for their flock or who are fearful of the coyote menace, can successfully raise their birds in total confinement. If they are doing it this way, they must have suitable pens and must keep a sharp eye out for some of the troubles liable to be encountered when the birds are confined together.

Hock disease is liable to affect heavy toms raised on wire and there is still no satisfactory answer as to its cause. Sometimes it seems to be an inherited weakness, the fast-growing toms usually suffering from it first. Often it can be directly blamed on poor nutrition. Some prevention has been obtained by adding brewer's yeast to rations and reducing the amount of fish oil. When this is done, A and D vitamins, usually fed through fish oil, must be replaced.

Feather picking is a habit turkeys might pick up early in life when they are confined. If a bird wipes its beak off across the back of its neighbor, the feed sticking to the feathers may be picked off by other turkeys, thus starting the habit. A good precaution is to string wires across the top of the feeders. The poults will then wipe their beaks on the wires instead of on nearby turkeys.

If the birds are not overcrowded and are fed a lot of oats, they are less likely to start picking. Sometimes if the habit is already started, it can be broken by attaching metal "bits" to the nostril. These bits are manufactured and sold commercially, and are easily attached to the birds when they are about six weeks old. They hang from the nostril down into the turkey's mouth, preventing any picking.

Another method commonly used to prevent this habit is to "debeak" each bird. This means simply removing a portion of the upper beak.

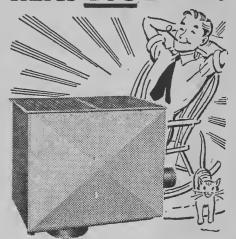
Milk for Poultry

MANY poultrymen have some skim milk left over to feed to stock at this time of year, and the Swift Current Experimental Station points out that it is perhaps the best single poultry feed known. They suggest that if it is available in any form, it should be used to replace all or part of the drinking water. When it is fed in the warm weather there will likely be an increase in the number of flies around the pens and these must be brought under control. Fly sprays can be used for this, but these can be poisonous to the birds so it is preferable to remove all feed from the pens before spraying.

Separate the Sexes

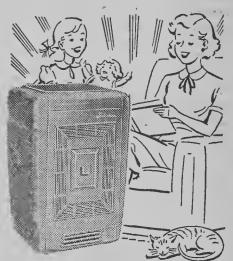
WHEN turkeys are raised in confinement, it is common practice to put the hens and the toms into separate pens when they are about 16 to 18 weeks old. If they are allowed to run together in the same pens until fully mature, the hens may become injured.

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Prevent an Accident

"Never attempt to mount a moving vehicle," was good advice. It could have prevented this accident

DID it ever occur to you that accidents don't always happen to someone else? They might happen to you, and if they do, it is likely that the cause can be attributed to carelessness—probably your own. One young farmer, lucky enough to live through the painful results of his own accident, describes it this way.

"My father had told my brother and me, time after time, 'Never get on an implement while it is moving.' My 4-H club leader had also repeated the same thing many times, 'Never attempt to mount a moving vehicle.'

"Regardless of these instructions, ignoring them all, that one day in the field I decided to get on the combine Bill was driving and ride around with him. I leaped forward aiming for the drawbar. My one foot landed on the drawbar but I had lost my balance. I grabbed for the fender but I missed. I tried again but it was in vain. I fell forward over the driveshaft to the ground, into the path of the oncoming blade. I rolled to my knees to get up but at that instant, I felt a sharp pain in my right arm. Bill finally got the combine stopped and as I looked at my arm I saw blood gush from the raw flesh. Then everything turned black and I went limp.

"I don't remember what happened from then until I opened my eyes on a hospital bed. I have been told that Bill applied a tourniquet and took me to the house, and from there they took me to the hospital. The doctors told me my right arm had been broken and the main nerve in that arm had been severed. Yes, the bone has healed, but it will be a long time until complete feeling returns to that arm. Thank goodness, though, I was not hurt any more."

In many different ways, accidents can suddenly disrupt the smooth and happy course of life and turn it instead into tragedy or despair. Before that accident "happens" to you, go over again the ways it might occur and make a mental note to be sure it never gets a chance.

Children are too precious to lose, so be sure they are never allowed to operate a tractor. Remember when you are hitching an implement, it is well to have the hitch up on blocks so you needn't stand between it and the moving tractor. A hook is then easily used to align tractor and drawbar. Power take-offs have often caused accidents and it is especially urgent that a safety shield be kept over the assembly, and that the power take-off itself be turned off before the driver gets off the tractor. Every moving tractor deserves one driver and no passengers; and the driver should be firmly settled on the seat. If levers are to be adjusted, or hydraulic controls employed, the safest method is to stop the tractor first.

An upsetting tractor is an unsafe one for the driver, so when a quick stop has to be made at high speeds, it's wise to apply both brakes evenly. High hitches might result in an upset, so remember never to hitch above the axle center line. If you don't want to be thrown from the seat, release the clutch gradually, on heavy loads.

There are many other ways to disaster in tractor driving, but mention of a couple more will be enough. Burns are always painful, and removing the cap of a boiling radiator, or filling the gas tank while the tractor engine is running, may bring those burns to the imprudent one. An upset tractor may be no less serious, and when the steering mechanism and tires are kept in good shape, and front wheels aligned for highway travelling, chances of such accidents are lessened.

4-H Secretary Retires

A. E. MacLAURIN, Ottawa, has retired as secretary-manager of the Canadian Council of 4-H Clubs, a position he took on in 1931 when the Council was first formed. Mr. MacLaurin has seen a steady growth of the 4-H movement in Canada from its small beginning until today when it engages the enthusiastic attention of close to 60,000 farm young people and over 5,000 voluntary local leaders.



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(Can you guess whose they are?)



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New Wheatgrasses

Continued from page 13

completely in 1947, tall wheatgrass thrived and produced a good crop. It continued to do well and produce good growth on this land until plowed up in 1951. Tests on flooding tolerance at Swift Current indicated that it survived five weeks of flooding in the spring. It was surpassed only by reed canary grass in this respect: thus, it can be seeded on land which is wet for some time in the spring. Experiments at Saskatoon confirmed the fact that tall wheatgrass was more alkalitolerant than other grasses.

In a United States Conservation bulletin published in 1949 it is reported that tall wheatgrass gives high yields on sub-irrigated, alkaline soils in the Pacific northwest. It is also stated in this bulletin that tall wheatgrass is more palatable to livestock than its appearance indicates. At Swift Current it was found that if cut for hay shortly after heading, it is eaten readily by sheep and cattle.

Tall wheatgrass is now recommended for alkali soils inclined to be quite wet. It must be pointed out, however, that on land that is so excessively alkali that even weeds will not grow, tall wheatgrass cannot do well either. Generally, on flats where wild barley (foxtail) grows luxuriantly, wheatgrass can be expected to do quite well. However, it is necessary to prepare the land well, prior to seeding.

Seed production of tall wheatgrass should be restricted to irrigation projects, or to meadows in the southern half of the arable land of the prairie provinces, because it is doubtful if the seed will mature farther north. On irrigated land the grass can be seeded in one-foot rows at about 12 pounds per acre. Weeds can be controlled by spraying with 2,4-D at the rate normally used for spraying grain crops. The seed does not shatter easily and can be harvested with a swather and combine in the usual manner.

LENDER wheatgrass cannot rightly De called a new cultivated grass because it has been grown extensively in western Canada, under the name western ryegrass. In recent years, however, very few seedings have been made of this grass, and a seed shortage has actually developed. Slender wheatgrass is short-lived on dry land, and this is probably the reason why farmers have chosen to seed other grasses in recent years. Slender wheatgrass has stood up better than bromegrass or crested wheatgrass on the heavy-textured soils of the Val Marie and Eastend irrigation projects in southwestern Saskatchewan and at the present time P.F.R.A. is using slender wheatgrass extensively in mixtures for seeding on all irrigation projects.

Slender wheatgrass is a native bunch grass. It grows two to four feet tall and produces an abundance of leaves. The seed is about as large as that of brome, but is heavier and can be readily seeded through an ordinary grain drill. Slender wheatgrass will come up from greater depth than either crested wheatgrass, or brome, and it is more easily established from spring seedings.

On dry land, slender wheatgrass can be used in mixtures with other grasses and legumes. It contributes to a greater yield during the first two or

three crop years because of its vigorous growth.

In alkali tolerance, slender wheatgrass is surpassed only by tall wheatgrass and may be used for seeding down lowlands inclined to be alkaline. It is also a high-yielding grass under irrigation, on good soils. The hay crop is ready early and it is of excellent

Slender wheatgrass produces excellent seed yields and is a profitable crop to grow for seed, even if seed prices are quite low.

To obtain the maximum production from our hay meadows and pastures it is of the utmost importance that the best crops are used. The wheatgrasses discussed in this article will contribute toward this greater production, if used wisely.

As a subscript it is important to remember to seed all grasses in mixture with a legume. On good soils use ladak alfalfa; on alkaline soils use sweet clover; and on wet meadows use alsike clover.

(Note: D. H. Heinrichs is officer-incharge, Forage Crops Division, Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask. —Ed.)

Signposts

Continued from page 11

the balance sheets on dairy farms, may differ slightly from place to place, but all over North America they have become popular with progressive dairymen. Some include complete cost of production information, showing each dairyman, annually, his profit or loss, average production of all herds in the Association, and averages of the herds with the highest and lowest net return. Individual costs of different feeds, the cost of labor and returns from milk sales are presented so that dairymen can compare their own results with those of the most, and least, successful herds in the associa-

In many provinces and states, D.H.I.A. is linked closely with artificial insemination. Through A.I. milk produced by daughters of unit bulls can be tested and measured, and in the United States, daughter-dam comparisons have been made on thousands of bulls.

Through cow testing and cost of production figures, dairymen have a great opportunity to cut the cost of producing milk and, therefore, retain a few more dollars of their annual income for themselves.



"You take over, Boss. With this cold of mine I can't smell a thing!"



FULL YIELDS. More than pleased with his crop, Eric Ismond of Clairmont, Alta., likes the clean, thorough job his Case Combine is doing. It gets the grain, gets it clean, and works at low cost.

SAVE CROPS. Working in falling snow, picking up frozen windrows, his Case Model "A" Combine "saved our crop," reports A. D. Cloutier of Westlock, Alta. He found it

extremely economical to operate.



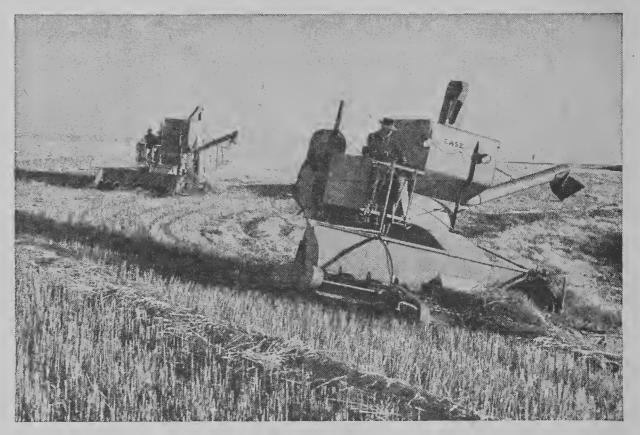
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Faced with a short harvest season and uncertain weather, Prairie Province farmers must have combines they can count on to do a good job fast and economically. That is why Case Combines are so popular all over the Prairie Provinces, as throughout the world. They do a good job whether harvesting is easy or tough, and they can be depended on to work with minimum trouble and delay.

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Many a Prairie Province farmer has reported that his Case Combine saved his crop under adverse conditions. Mr. G. A. Pack (above, seated) of Dawson Creek, B. C., displays prizes won by his seed samples harvested with his Case Model "A" Combine. Triumphs range from the local seed fair to third prize at Calgary, second at Toronto, and first at the Chicago International. It is working where ordinary combines are not satisfactorydoing superb work in all conditions-mechanical dependability-and economy of operation and upkeep that have made Case Combines the favorites of Prairie Province farmers. It really pays to harvest with a Case Combine!



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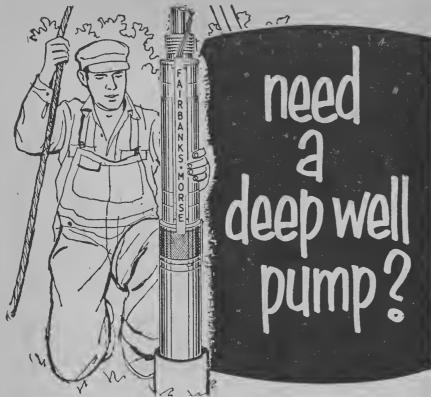


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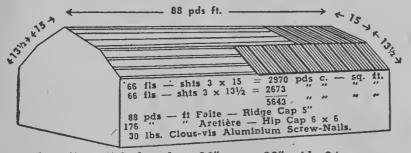
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CHARETTE, P.Q.

Oh, Spring

"Fond memory brings the light of other days around me"

by MARY ELIZABETH LEMKE

ACH season of the year provides its own individual pleasures for farm youngsters. In summer there are birds' nests to find, berries to pick, and picnics to be enjoyed. Winter is equally interesting, bringing snowballs, sleigh rides and skating. Then there's the golden fall, with harvest activities to delight the heart of any child of the sod.

My favorite, however, was always spring; that time of year when deep breaths of the pungent, vibrant air made one feel light of foot and at least two inches taller. The jargon of frogs blending with the singing squeaks of the first inquisitive gophers, was like sweet music. Perhaps this preference for spring was partly because we lived three-and-a-half miles from school. The cold daily drive over drifted roads was then transformed into a pleasurefilled journey, each day bringing further confirmation that winter was over for another year.

We viewed the first returning crows with great excitement, and each robin, junco, and bluebird was heralded with similar anticipation. The meadowlarks were always my favorites of the songsters; and there was one pair that used to return every year to a pasture we went by each day. The male even had a favorite fence post, and early April would find him there, with head aloft and black V on his yellow breast puffed out proudly, as he sent his trilling notes ringing forth exuberantly time and again. I don't believe anyone could have watched and listened without feeling a responsive surge of sheer happiness. This particular pasture would shortly become a purple mass of crocus blooms interspersed in places with buttercups, bleeding hearts and delicately scented violets. Thick, prairie grass would follow later, making a perfect nesting place for the faithful meadowlarks.

Then there were the pheasants. They had only recently been introduced into the country at that time, and it was indeed a thrilling sight to see a scarlet-eyed cock strutting his

beautiful plumage.

It was seldom that a spring morning a little hard work?

went by without our hearing the vibrant drumming of the proud, ruffed grouse. These birds do not sing and their drumming is the equivalent of the ardent love song of other birds. One morning we had the unforgettable experience of witnessing one of them go through this performance. He was perched on a fallen tree and he seemed quite unconcerned about our presence. As he proceeded, his wings gained such momentum that he became only a grey-brown blur and we could still hear the hollow rolling sound long after we'd been forced to hurry on our way.

The fascination of spring was not confined to our daily pilgrimage to school. There were innumerable interesting things around home, too. One of these was the yearly hunt for turkey hens' nests. There were no such things as hatchery poults then, and the several turkey hens we always kept posed quite a problem. They would almost never be satisfied to locate a nest in some sensible and convenient spot. Instead they would sneak stealthily away to some far removed and probably damp clump of underbrush. It often took considerable vigilance and sleuthing to discover the freckled eggs, left carefully camouflaged with a light covering of leaves.

Another enticing feature of that season was a large slough which made a semi-circle around the pasture willows during the spring runoff. A late cold snap would turn it into a spacious skating rink, which seemed all the more fascinating because the ice seldom lasted for more than a few days. Of course that didn't really matter anyway, because we had manufactured a raft from some old logs and each spring we would launch this monstrosity and set forth with a gusto, for ports unknown. This craft was made mobile by means of stout poles which we braced against the slough bottom and thus pushed ourselves along. The slough in most places was not very deep so this took considerable muscle and sweat, but when you're a youngster and at play, who cares about

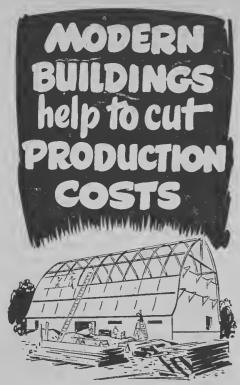
Dwarf Fruit Trees...and Hardiness

Dwarf fruit trees are not hardy on the prairies. Better let someone else plant them, says R. J. Hilton

HOSE pint-size "Dwarf Fruit Trees" so gaudily displayed in your favorite Eastern, or West Coast nursery catalogs, won't stand our prairie winters. That's a bald and discouraging statement, and it's meant to be. It isn't only nursery catalogs that have sparked Canada's present interest in the little, "manageable" apple, pear and plum trees for the back garden, for news releases and a nationwide CBC program have recently been extolling the fun and advantage of replacing the oldfashioned fruit trees-large, cumbersome and slow-to-bear-with modern apartment-size trees that come into fruiting quickly, are easily sprayed with a small sprayer from the ground, and don't take up more than a few square feet of valuable garden space.

Actually, there are only a few, geographically-small places in Canada. where the presently available dwarf fruit trees can be grown successfully and without fear of winter-killing. These are southern Ontario, Nova Scotia, and in the Okanagan and coastal areas of British Columbia.

Before we discuss possible alternatives, it may be well to clarify just how the dwarf trees are made up, and why they are definitely of a wintertender nature. First, then, we must understand that most commercial fruit trees are "built" in two stages; that is, the desired fruit-bearing variety is grafted, or budded, upon a rootstock. This somewhat cumbersome procedure is necessary, primarily, because our fruit varieties do not come true from seed; and secondly, because even if we can induce stem pieces of them to root, they often do better on borrowed roots than on their own. So we grow rootstock trees and place on the root-



With higher farm wages and labour in short supply, more and more attention is being paid to designing farm buildings which will save work, increase production, and promote better health of livestock and poultry.

Your farm may require new construction or alteration of your present structures to get best results. With the many new developments in both building design and construction materials, it will be worthwhile to obtain expert advice on the layout and materials which will best serve your needs.



Another problem which arises with such projects is finance. Imperial Bank is always interested in helping farmers who wish to do a better job, and Farm Improvement Loans are designed to help farmers who wish to modernize their buildings, and to keep them in good repair.



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stock the variety we want for fruit or ornament, making the two-piece arrangement that experience has shown to be satisfactory.

Now, suppose we have a rootstock kind that is of dwarf stature when mature, but still is compatible with the scion varietics we want to grow. A logical question is "Will the use of a dwarf rootstock result in a top that is smaller than normal?" The answer is: "In most cases, yes, when the rootstock dwarfing is not due to environment, but to inherited characteristics." This procedure has been used in the Orient and in Europe for many hundreds of years, but because the dwarfing rootstocks are expensive and because-generally speaking-the needs for pest control and for conserving garden space are pretty recent issues in Canada, we haven't gone in for using, or publicizing, dwarf fruit trees, until recently.

The East Malling Research Station in England has taken the lead in classifying dwarfing rootstocks for all sorts of fruit trees; and "Malling rootstocks," as they are called, are now being used throughout the temperate zones of the world, to supply trees of small stature, wherever that character is deemed to be of value. Unfortunately, these rootstocks are rather tender, and have been found to be unsuitable at Ottawa. Their use is out of the question on the prairies.

Have we any dwarfing rootstocks that are hardy enough for the prairies? It would be simple to answer with an unqualified "No," but that would not present the whole picture. The truth is, all rootstocks hardy enough for the prairie provinces are semi-dwarfing, and some not yet in common use may be useful to provide even smaller trees than those we now have. Certainly the native sandcherry, widely used as a rootstock for certain plums, is a real dwarfing rootstock. The Ussurian pear, which is most used as a hardy pear rootstock, is generally vigorous; and a search is being made to develop or select more dwarfing strains, or hybrids. Crabapple seedlings are the most commonly used apple rootstock on the prairies, and they show wide variation in vigor.

The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and the Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, have been making many tests in recent years to assess the vigor imparted by many rootstocks to apple and crabapple varieties. Among the hardy plant material studied there are two that are promising for making dwarf trees. These are Malus robusta No. 5, a vegetatively produced selection, and Robin, a wellknown crabapple. Trials at the two stations mentioned, and at the University of Alberta, are expected to vield information on the hardiness of the M. robusta selection, and on the question of whether or not Robin will transmit its own dwarfness on to its seedling progeny.

We are just beginning to try our wings in prairie fruit growing, and the whole matter of suitable rootstocks for our specific conditions is due for extensive review and experimentation. For the present, patronize your own prairie nurserymen to be sure of hardy fruit trees, and don't worry about specializing in dwarf fruit trees until you can be assured that the rootstocks are

(Note: Dr. R. J. Hilton is associate professor, Division of Horticulture, University of Alberta.—Ed.)



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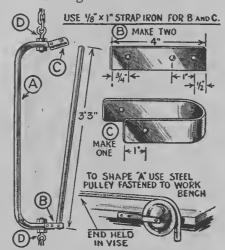


Workshop in May

Last minute chores for the early summer

Cattle Stanchions

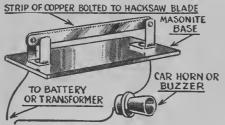
Equipment needed to make a stanchion is an eight-foot length of pipe. Cut one piece three feet, three inches and the other four feet, nine inches; also get four bolts, three spikes, and two lengths of chain. Heat the



long piece of pipe and bend it around a pulley as shown in the illustration. The bent pipe should look like A. Now make a strap-iron hinge and latch like B and C. Cut off the bolt heads and make four eye-bolts like D. Assemble the stanchion, using pins made from heavy spikes.-Wm. M., Sask.

Brooder House Alarm

A few scraps of material around the workshop can be combined to make a system for warning you if the brooder house stove goes out, or gets too hot. Bolt an L-and-a-U-shaped bracket to a piece of masonite, or insulated fibre board, as shown. Cut seven inches off an old hacksaw blade and match it with a similar piece of



copper or aluminum. Rivet the strips together at one end and bolt the other end to the "L" bracket, spacing the riveted end between the arms of the "U." Connect this to a car horn or a buzzer; a six-volt battery, or hot shot, or, if there is hydro on the farm, a door bell transformer, will supply the necessary current. The temperature range can be altered by bending the arms of the "U" bracket.-J.E.H.,

Emergency Soldering

For quick soldering jobs the carbon center from a flashlight battery, two lengths of insulated wire and a wet cell battery will do. Sharpen one end

of the carbon with a coarse file. wire the bare end of one of the wires around it, and connect the other end to one of the battery terminals.



With the other length of wire connect the other terminal to the job to be soldered. Using the carbon center as the soldering iron and using acid-core solder, proceed as with an ordinary soldering job. If a permanent kit is wanted, put the carbon center in a wooden handle and put clips on the wires.-J.E.H.

Keep Tools Handy

Tack a strip of canvas or leather around the four sides of your lawn mower handle, tacking at the corners

and leaving a loop at each side. Into these loops insert the handles of small garden tools, such as hand pruner, weeder, trowel and knife. While mowing the lawn you can stop and dig out dande-



lions, trim shrubbery, or cut long grass along the walks.-I.W.D.

Cleaning Guards

A handy tool for cleaning mower or binder sickle guards can be made,



as shown, from an old hacksaw blade and a handle. If no handle is available wrap friction tape around the

blade. In use, the blade is worked back and forth in the guard slot to remove lodged or caked material. -A.B., Sask.

Oyster Shell Feeder

anti-freeze can will make a useful oyster shell selffeeder. Cut a piece off at the top, fold the edges so they will not be sharp, cut



a 1½-inch slot at the bottom, and solder in the piece you cut away.-W.L., Sask.

Loading Hogs Blind

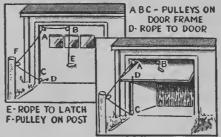


Hogs can be mighty stubborn about going where they don't want to go. I have found that if I take an ordinary pail and put it over the hog's head he will back

up a loader into a truck or sleigh .-J.A.G.

Door Opener

To open the overhead door of my garage from the seat of the car, I set in a post near the driveway where I can reach it from the seat of the car. I put a pulley on the post, one in the top center of the door frame, and one



on both the upper and lower corners of the door frame. I fastened a rope through the pulleys to the door as shown in the illustration. With this arrangement it is possible to either open or close the door from the car .-I.W.D.



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The Royal Farms

Continued from page 7

It is intended that a large part of the grassland will, in time, be put down to three- or four-year leys. But the staff have found plowing difficult. Much of the land was wooded in the past, and most fields still carry a fair number of trees, the roots of which are widespread and a serious obstacle to the plow.

The land is too flat, and the subsoil too heavy and wet, to allow for properly drained trench silos, though these are by far the most popular silage containers in Britain. Instead, the silage is made in clamps of some 100 tons each, sealed with a covering of ten tons of ground chalk, which has proved an efficient waterproofing

Some 230 acres are down this year, to grain-winter oats and wheat, and spring wheat and barley. Harvesting is by combine, and a new in-sack drier has been installed in a barn at Shaw Farm. This is of the platform type and will take 50 sacks at a time.

It was felt that the size of the farms did not justify the installation of a larger and more expensive drier; and the cost and installation charge of the model chosen, was kept below £500, including wiring and the fitting of the oil-burner. It is a type which is a popular choice among British farmers whose crop does not cover more than 200 or so acres.

Last year the drier was used mostly for barley sold for malting, but some wheat at a moisture content of 25 per cent was dried successfully. The usual rate of extraction is one per cent per hour.

HERD of Large White (York-A shire) pigs has been established at Prince Consort Farm. At the time of my visit the herd was small-a boar, a sow, three in-pig gilts and 33 youngsters-but the foundation stock showed the length of back, light shoulder and full ham for which breeders are looking, and provide an excellent basis for development. Despite a check at weaning, the youngsters averaged over 50 lbs., at eight weeks of age.

Existing buildings are used at Shaw Farm for poultry, which are housed on deep litter in three yards, originally. used for fattening cattle in the days of the Shorthorn herd. I was interested to see that the birds are not fitted with spectacles, and was told that, so far, there has been no trouble from the usual vices associated with poultry on deep litter.

The unit comprises about 1,000 pullets of Sussex-Rhode Island Red cross, bought-in as day-old chicks in January, February and March last year. The production rate is above 60 per cent, and the March-hatched pullets were producing at nearly 70 cent when I saw them.

The 500 caponized Sussex-Rhode Island cockerels, which were earmarked for Coronation State banquets, were being reared in handy fold units, not far from the main buildings.

The development now in progress on both farms is obviously long-term, in view of the need to preserve a sound economic structure. There is no question of privilege; money is being spent carefully, and always with an eye to the return it will bring. It is sound farming throughout, on lines which have justified themselves on many farms in southeast England.







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Kenya, Old and New

This is the part of Africa where the Kikuyu secret organization, the Mau Mau, have struck terror into the hearts of black and white alike

by ELSPETH HUXLEY

7HEN my father, who was a Kenya settler, reached his new farm by ox-cart in 1911, and started to clear the bush, he tied a hurricane lamp to the end of a pole and planted the pole outside his tent. At nightfall, he sat outside and waited. One by one, dark figures timidly approached the lamp-lit circle. They wore short cloaks of dressed goatskin, and brass bangles; their hair was done in plaits stiff with sheeps' fat and red ochre; and blocks of wood as big as ink-bottles were thrust into the lobes of their ears. They were drawn like moths to the lamp-light out of curiosity - they had never seen a lamp before. They examined it with wonder; and my father, through an interpreter, engaged some of them to help him clear the bush and make a farm.

This was their first contact with a European—and his with the Kikuyu, the tribe whose secret organization, the Mau Mau, is now disturbing the peace of Kenya by its atrocious murders, and earning headlines in the world's press. And this was little more than 40 years ago.

Those young Kikuyu warriors who came to see the lamp, lived in total ignorance of the simplest arts and devices of civilization. They were, and are, an agricultural people, but they had no knowledge of the plow, or even of the hoe. Their women worked the fertile soil with sharpened digging sticks. Planting, hoeing, harvesting, was all women's work; and so was the carrying of heavy loads.

You can see them still today, bent double under perhaps a load of corn, or firewood, the leather strap biting deep into their foreheads, while the husband strides ahead with a cane in his hand. For the wheel was unknown in East Africa before the advent of the European. The people wore skins, ignorant of weaving; hauled water up steep banks on foot, oblivious of pumps; sat in darkness without lamps; and lived their lives overshadowed by the fear of witchcraft and the tyranny of superstition.

Life for the Kikuyu, in fact, changed very little for hundreds, indeed probably for thousands, of years. They lived the life of the early Iron Age, well into the 20th century. They dwelt in the forest, clearing patches for cultivation, but leaving plenty of cover for protection a gainst the dreaded Masai, whose fierce warriors—far braver and more aggressive than the Kikuyu—continually raided them for cattle and wives.

It was when, first Missions, and then Government agents, came about the turn of the century, that the Kikuyu world, as precarious as a bubble, began to disintegrate, and a new life to take its place.

Powers of life and death were taken from the elders and exercised by the European. Coins were introduced—a strange innovation; men were paid for their labor and some of the money taken back again as taxes, another novelty. The Masai were kept at bay; and for the first time in their history it became safe for the Kikuyu to go unarmed. When crops failed, people were given food.



Part of the market center in Nairobi, Kenya's capital city.

Education among the Kikuyu is conducted mainly by the Missions and financed by the Government. There are innumerable primary schools, and several secondary schools where the teaching is of a high order, and whose brightest pupils go on to the University College at Makerere, Uganda. Quite a number of Makerere graduates, these days, proceed on free scholarships to United Kingdom universities.

It is less than 50 years since administration has been carried into many parts of Kikuyuland. In that half-century, the population has more than doubled, thanks to medical services and the control of famine. A railway runs from Nairobi, Kenya's capital, through the heart of this prosperous land, and there are roads everywhere, crowded with Kikuyuowned buses and lorries. At half a dozen thriving centers there are modern hospitals in charge of European and Kikuyu doctors, served by a chain of dispensaries staffed by trained Kikuyus. Here also are the centers of local government, where all-African district councils, elected by the people, meet to discuss their problems and to dispose of revenues running into hundreds of thousands of pounds. Here also are the courthouses where chiefs try all but the most serious cases.

Here also are crowded markets, where produce is bought for transport by rail, or road, to Nairobi, a city of over 100,000 souls. There migrate many of the Kikuyu, some to squalor and poverty as casual laborers, some to gain prosperity as shopkeepers, clerks, traders and owners of businesses. Others take avidly to politics.

There are Kikuyu town councillors, and Kikuyu members of the Legislative Council. The political leader of the Kenya Africans, and a member of the Governor's Executive Council, is a Kikuyu and an Oxford graduate—Mr. Eliud Mathu.

The Kikuyu have come a long way from the time when they crowded round the wonder of a lamp. Yet, within a few miles of Nairobi, there are still witch-doctors making medicine with the contents of the stomach of a living goat.

(Elspeth Huxley is a well-known British writer and broadcaster, who lived in Kenya for many years.—Ed.)

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of counsel

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Wheat Pact Renewal

THE fate of the International Wheat Agreement, after many weeks of hard bargaining, discussion and waiting, remains obscure. The situation is unlikely to be fully clarified much before the end of the current crop year and the expiration of the present agreement. At time of writing, nations which have signed the new agreement represent more than 50 per cent of each group, thereby filling the requirements for a new pact. It now requires the ratification by the legislatures of individual member nations, prior to July 15, 1953. Assuming acceptance by the governments concerned, the way is open for the renewal, despite the failure of the United Kingdom to accede to any price above the \$2.00 per bushel maximum.

Briefly, the terms of the proposed renewal call for an extension of the agreement for a three-year period at a new price range of \$2.05 maximum and \$1.55 minimum per bushel, replacing the present range of \$1.80 maximum and \$1.20 minimum per bushel. At face value this would indicate an increase of 25 cents per bushel: in reality it amounts to a 19cent per bushel increase because the six-cent carrying charge now being collected would be incorporated in the maximum price under the new agree-

ment. Aside from the price issue, the major change in the new pact would involve an over-all increase in the export quotas of Canada and the United States. The adjustments of both import and export quotas, drawn up by the International Wheat Council, are based on the assumption that the United Kingdom, the world's largest importer of wheat, with a quota of slightly over 177 million bushels, will enter into the agreement. Failure of that country to renew its membership would require a complete revision of import and export quotas. Under the proposed plan, however, the four exporting members - Canada, the United States, Australia and Francewould have a combined annual quota of 595,542,052 bushels, to be distributed among 42 importing nations. Canada's quota would amount to 250 million bushels annually, and would be second to the United States with an annual quota of slightly over 270 million bushels. The combined quotas of Canada and the U.S. represent an increase of approximately 32 million bushels over their present quotas. The plan would reduce the Australían allotment by approximately 8.8 million bushels annually. Other major quota changes involve a downward adjustment in the case of Germany and Italy, and a significant upward adjustment for Japan, giving that country a total allotment of 37 million bushels.

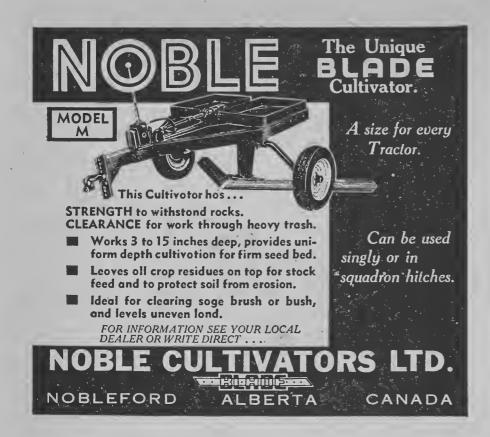
Export and import quotas, of course, cannot be definitely established until it is known which countries finally ratify the agreement. There will be much speculation as to whether an agreement can, or will function without the inclusion of the United Kingdom, and also some conjecture as to whether or not that nation will eventually renew its membership. While the articles of the agreement require approval not later than July 15, 1953, further provisions permit later entry.

THE United Kingdom's failure to A accede to the terms of the agreement, while perhaps not fully understood, is partially explained by recent statements of Gwilym Lloyd-George, the British Minister of Food. While the Minister in his statement refused to make any forecast of wheat prices in the next three or four years, he apparently felt that prices will go down, in view of the demand and supply situation. It would appear that the fear uppermost in the minds of the British is that once an agreement has been signed at \$2.05 per bushel, importers will be committed to that figure, more or less regardless of the market situation. Speaking in the House of Commons April 15, he is reported to have stated that in the judgment of the government, the maximum price of \$1.80 under the present agreement with a guarantee of a minimum price, was a fair reflection of the value of wheat under present market conditions. Consideration of the problem cannot overlook the fact that while American wheat producers have received a substantial subsidy, importing nations particularly in the years immediately following the war, received wheat at a price lower than they might otherwise have been required to pay.

On the face of it, the supply situation, taken by itself, would appear to be bearish. There is a great deal of wheat on hand in exporting countries. The United States may have a carryover of more than 500 million bushels; and Canada's carryover will probably be very large, too. Australia and the Argentine are back into the picture, and as of March, estimated supplies in exporting countries were about 1.4 billion bushels. On the other hand, new countries - Yugoslavia, Korea, Jordan and Vatican City, for example -have applied for membership in the I.W.A., indicating a willingness to pay Wheat Agreement prices. On the day this is written, the Canadian Wheat Board's Class II quotation for No. 1 Northern wheat, C.I.F., St. Lawrence ports, was \$2.35%. This means approximately \$2.00 per bushel on the farmer's truck at the country elevator. It also means, in all probability, around \$2.50 or \$2.55 delivered at Liverpool, although ocean freights are extremely variable and no single figure can be taken as representing probable costs. It is also true of wheat supplies that whereas world wheat acreage has increased approximately three per cent since the war, world population has increased at least ten per cent. On the other hand, there is at least some prospect that U.S. economic aid to Europe may be fairly sharply reduced, which might conceivably render some European countries less able and willing, either to consume as much wheat as they have been using, or to consider it out of their reach.

All of these factors add up to what is a very complex situation, relieved only by the fact that for getting the most energy food for the least money, wheat and rice are tops among the world's foods, for the simple reason that they are, in the long run, the cheapest, more or less regardless of price.

DEGARDLESS of the final outcome N of the agreement, there can be no doubt that Canada made every pos-





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COMMENTARY

sible effort to obtain terms satisfactory to both importing and exporting nations. In this respect the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, made this statement in the House of Commons on April 13:

"May I add that, throughout the negotiations, the position taken by the Canadian delegation had the unanimous support of the five farm advisers—Messrs. Parker, Wesson, Plumer, Brownlee and Coates. The government is grateful to them for their assistance and their patience.

"I cannot speak too highly of the work of Canada's three official delegates, M. W. Sharp, W. C. McNamara, and Dr. C. F. Wilson. Their skill as negotiators, their patience and industry, were in my opinion responsible for avoiding a breakdown in the lengthy negotiations. Their efforts to reconcile the conflicting views of the largest exporter, with those of the largest importer, were tireless and, I believe, effective to a high degree."

A further tribute was paid to members of the Canadian delegation by Max Freedman, heard over the noon Farm Broadcast on April 9. Mr. Freedman said:

"It is the simple truth, which can be verified by every member of the International Wheat Council, that we would never have come within five cents of getting an agreement—and we may get it yet—if it had not been for the patience, the wisdom, and the sincerity of the Canadian and Australian delegates."

Although higher prices had been hoped for by many western farmers, the record shows quite clearly that the prices established were at the highest possible level under existing circumstances. Perhaps Mr. Howe put it as well as anyone, when he said in Parliament, on the same day: "It should be clear now, however, after 15 weeks of negotiations, that an international agreement is possible, on the basis of the prices recommended by the Council, and on no other basis."

Early Lakehead Start

The first grain boat of the season, the Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, began loading at a Port Arthur terminal on March 27, marking the opening of what may prove to be the greatest grain-shipping season in history. The opening this year is exceptionally early and may greatly influence the total movement out of the Lakehead. Two factors are involved-a longer season, and the competitive ore movement. The ore trade, which takes many boats from grain movement each year, does not commence operation until the ore is completely thawed, usually around May 1. During the first month of the season it is expected that a large number of boats will be available for the grain traffic.

The effect of the early opening of navigation has already been shown in the record of grain movement. Total Lakehead boat shipments from opening to April 16 are recorded as 45 million bushels, compared with some 27 million bushels at the same time last year. These figures are reflected in Lakehead stocks of grain at that date, as compared with stocks on hand at the same time a year earlier. On April 16, 1953, stocks of all grains in store at the Lakehead were 51 million bushels; a year earlier stocks were approximately 56 million bushels of all grains.

Four-Year Board Extension

The House of Commons, at the end of March, gave third and final reading to a bill extending, for four years, the provisions of the Canadian Wheat Board Act. Under this Act the Board is the sole marketing agency for western wheat, oats and barley. The provisions would otherwise have expired with the crop year, on July 31, 1953.

In addition to extending Wheat Board operations, the bill provided for distribution of unclaimed balances owed to grain producers by the Canadian Wheat Board, after a period of six years has elapsed. These funds are to be transferred to a separate Wheat Board account, to be used for the benefit of western producers; and will therefore remain in a special fund until decision as to its use has been made by the Governor-in-Council, on the recommendation of the Wheat Board. The House was assured by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, that every effort is made to trace the owners of the unclaimed cash. Failure on the part of a producer to claim payment before the six-year period has elapsed, does not invalidate his claim.

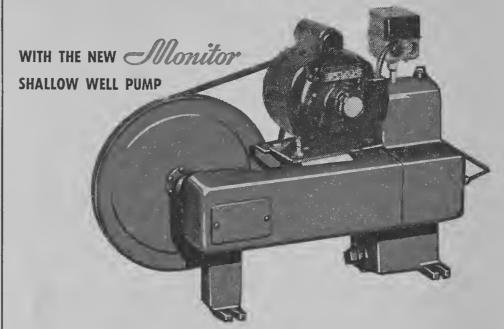
During the debate on the measure, some opposition members urged the Minister to increase the number of Wheat Board appointees and to choose the additional numbers from producers. The Act provides for five members but consists of only three at the present time. On the suggestion that the Board be increased to five, the Minister advised that the Board's job of marketing was one which required men highly skilled in the field. He said that the two vacancies would be filled, if qualified men could be found. Commenting on the current marketing problem, he said that the main problem was one of moving grain forward from farms into position for export. He voiced the opinion that new records for export clearances of grain from Canada would be established this year, even exceeding the record of 509 million bushels moved out of this country in 1951-52.

Of the future, the Minister said:

"I continue to believe that Canada will be able to find markets for her grain at satisfactory prices. I do not mean that the world will beat a path to our door clamoring for our wheat, or that we shall always get the prices we would like to get. What I do believe is that importing countries will require wheat in substantial and growing quantities over the years to come, and that Canada is in a good position to get a share of the market, sufficient to dispose of her exportable surpluses at reasonably satisfactory prices."

While it is not a usual practice for a minister to publicly praise a civil servant, he expressed strong appreciation of the service rendered to Canadians and to the western farmer-in particular, by Mr. George McIvor, Chief Commissioner of the Wheat Board. Throughout the period in which Mr. McIvor has been with the Board, first as Sales Manager, and for the past 16 years, Chief Commissioner, "he has discharged his duties with a high degree of competence and good judgment," he said. Appreciation was also expressed of the work of the other members of the Board, Mr. W. C. McNamara and Mr. W. Riddel.

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Basic Principles of Beekeeping

Money is not made merely by putting bees in a hive. Here are some of the reasons why

by D. R. ROBERTSON

EEKEEPING demands attention to the cost of production of honey. In recent years the cost of production has been unduly high, but as in other branches of agriculture the cash outlay for producing a honey crop is substantially less than the true cost. The established beekeeper has been able to obtain a living, therefore, even though he actually may have operated at a loss. Experience has shown that profits sometimes cannot be increased by expanding operations to increase poundage, because this procedure may result merely in the cost of production increasing more rapidly than the returns. There are, however, other factors which can increase returns, and over which the beekeeper can have some control.

The behavior of bees is instinctive and constant, regardless of geographic location. The main differences between beekeeping problems of one locality and those of another, are the differences in pollen and nectar sources and the time and period these are available.

Many nectar sources are not fully utilized, due to considerable numbers of colonies not being of sufficient strength to gather a maximum crop. In a few favored areas having long honey flows, large crops are obtained. In most areas that support a well-developed agriculture, honey crops equal to those now produced in the

best areas, are possible under an intensive system of colony management. Likewise, the now highly developed beekeeping areas can return larger crops, as evidenced by the yields obtained from the best colonies. A beekeeper, in judging his success with management practices, should measure the degree to which the average yield approaches that of the maximum-producing colonies.

Certain principles must be understood, if a maximum honey crop is to be obtained. Foremost of these is the direct relationship between colony populations and honey yields. Colonies with large populations normally produce, not only more honey per colony, but also more honey per bee, than do smaller colonies. A colony at full strength contains approximately 60,000 bees and will normally produce 50 per cent more honey during a honey flow, than four small colonies each with 15,000 bees. Good honey flows are often not recognized, because colony populations are too small to show gains in surplus honey. The accepted commercial standard of 100 pounds of surplus honey per colony is not a desirable basis for judging efficiency, as colonies that are of maximum strength throughout the flow, may yield several times this amount.

In Manitoba the bulk of the surplus honey is harvested from clover during late June and July. It is imperative, therefore, that management

during the spring, hinge around developing colonies that will reach their maximum strength by June 15 or 20.

This leaves only a period of seven to ten weeks during the spring, in which to develop colonies of proper strength, before the honey flow begins. All abnormal conditions found in colonies during the spring must be promptly corrected, because it is essential that all colonies be at full strength at the beginning of the honey flow, if a maximum crop is to be obtained

Large quantities of pollen and honey are required to maintain maximum colony populations in the spring build-up period, and during the honey flow. Each colony requires at least 50 pounds of pollen and several hundred pounds of honey each season, for rearing brood, producing wax, and feeding the adult bees. Therefore, a continuity of bloom, provided by various plant species throughout the growing season, is desirable. Early spring sources of pollen are just as essential for colony development, as nectar sources are for a honey flow.

A suitable apiary location must be where there are ample acreages of major honey-producing plants, and where natural vegetation is rich in pollen and secondary honey-producing plants, throughout the growing season. In some regions it is advantageous to choose a spring location rich in pollen and nectar sources, and then to move the apiary, for the main honey flow, to an area where there are major honey-producing plants. It is not wise to depend entirely on one source of nectar, because weather conditions, or some other factor, may prevent one species of plant from yield-





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Sixty thousand bees in one colony normally produce 50 per cent more honey than four colonies of 15,000 bees each.

ing nectar, whereas other species may produce ample quantities. Conditions such as this have occurred frequently in Manitoba, where a field of sweet clover did not yield nectar, while another field, only a few miles away, or even one adjacent to it, yielded an abundance of nectar.

IN Manitoba, the two major honey-producing plants are the sweet clovers. Secondary plants, such as white Dutch clover, alsike clover, sowthistle, fireweed, buckwheat and sunflower, are of benefit in some areas. Of the many honey plants, the several varieties of yellow and white sweet clover provide the longest period of bloom. Yellow sweet clover

comes into bloom first, and is followed by white sweet clover. Under favorable conditions, and in certain regions, honey crops from alfalfa are large, but this crop has proved less dependable as a source of nectar, than sweet clover.

The commencement of plant development may vary from one to three weeks between the southern and northern sections of the province. The blooming period of the early plants usually extends over a longer period, than those blooming later. For example, willow may bloom two weeks earlier in the southern sections of the province than in the northern areas, whereas sweet clover may commence blooming only seven to ten days

The effect of weather on plants and on the activities of honeybees must be understood, so that colonies may be managed to ensure that maximum quantities of pollen and nectar are gathered. A beekeeper may obtain this knowledge best by studying the official weather forecast for his area, and maintaining a colony of honeybees on platform scales. Data so obtained may then be related to blooming dates, abundance of pollen and nectar-producing plants, activity of the honeybees, colony gains and losses. Records kept over a period of years will be found helpful. Recording the daily changes in weight of a strong colony of honeybees kept on platform scales, will provide an index of honey flows. In judging efficiency, average yields are not as significant as maximum yields.

(Note: D. R. Robertson is provincial apiarist, Manitoba Department of Agriculture.—Ed.)

Farm Cash Income

TOTAL farm cash income received L by Canadian farmers in 1952 was slightly lower than the amount received in 1951. Exclusive of Newfoundland, receipts were \$2,811,900,-000 in 1951, and \$2,778.3 million in

In comparing cash farm incomes for the two years two important considerations must be kept in mind. First is the fact that the outbreak of footand-mouth disease last year seriously affected livestock receipts, as did also a tendency toward downward prices. In the second place, the 1952 grain marketing season was marked by the carryover from the 1951 crop of an estimated 150 million bushels of wheat, and about 135 million bushels of oats and barley, the majority of it unthreshed owing to the unfavorable harvesting conditions in the fall of 1951. In addition to this factor the huge grain crops of the prairie provinces in 1952 were marketed under strict quotas, which left hundreds of millions of bushels to be marketed in 1953. Consequently, while Canadian farmers received approximately \$1,048 million from marketings of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax last year, the total harvestings of these crops in 1952 were worth substantially more than this amount.

Cash receipts from livestock and poultry in 1951 amounted to \$1,020 million, but this group of products produced only \$792 million in 1952. In each of the last two years it required all of the livestock and poultry marketed in the four western provinces to exceed the amount marketed in Ontario alone.



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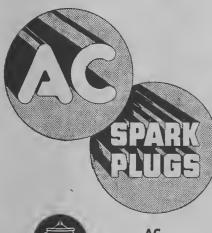
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Two Spits Deep

Being an account of a battle in the springtime, in which it was proved conclusively that the road to good gardening is paved with more than good intentions

by HUBERT L. EVANS

The spade is restored to the garage; and the liniment bottle rests in peace in the medicine cabinet, its contents sorely depleted.

Brown is one of those true knights of the soil-a city-dweller with a backyard. He and his kind are a living contradiction of the Biblical assertion that what a man sows that shall he also reap. Brown sows seeds from alluringly illustrated packets: what he reaps is a weird harvest of weeds, whose identity puzzles even the department of agriculture. But he is never discouraged. Each spring sees him digging lustily in what he euphemistically calls his garden.

In the Brown household, the first sign of spring is neither the crocus nor the robin, but the visit of its titular head to the drugstore to purchase a fresh supply of embrocation. With the passage of the years, Brown has ceased to apply to his wife for the purchase money. At first he sought reimbursement from the grocery money, on the ground that his pains paid dividends in reduced vegetable expenditures. Proudly he recalled a small boiling of green peas his agricultural efforts once achieved. But, as he had failed to reproduce the phenomenon, and his wife was a woman of little faith, liniment henceforth figured in the family budget as a personal expenditure, masculine gender.

Brown's memory still fondly lingers around the time his spirit first received its horticultural baptism and he emerged with the desire to make the backyard blossom as the rose. Less fondly he remembers other events one, in particular.

WHEN the pentecostal fervor descended on him he was sitting, as he later wistfully recalled, in an easy chair. He turned to Mrs. Brown, filled with that fine enthusiasm for hard work, which often comes to the masculine mind when the flesh is at ease and the necessity for performance not

"What do you say if I dig up the backyard and put in a few vegetables?" he suggested eagerly.

The silence which followed would have damned the ardor of a less fervent disciple, but Brown was filled with crusading zeal.

"Could save quite a bit on grocery

TOW the laborer's task is o'er. bills with our own peas and beans and then there's salads and things.'

"What things?" asked Mrs. Brown in steely tones.

Brown was silent. It was plain "things" was an overstatement, he wished he had stopped at the salads.

"With the money we'd save we might be able to get a few things you've been wanting for the house," he insinuated mildly.

What things?" repeated Mrs. Brown in even more metallic tones.

"Things like—," he hesitated, then added hopefully, "like drapes for the living room."

"I don't think the radishes and lettuce you grow will buy many drapes at \$4.95 a yard," she replied caustically, "better leave the yard as it is. It makes a good place for the children to play in.'

In spite of this discouragement Brown was undaunted. He bought a spade and attacked the backyard with an energy which boded good for the liniment manufacturers. His neighbor, an old countryman of few words, watched in silence. Then he sauntered to the fence for a closer inspection.

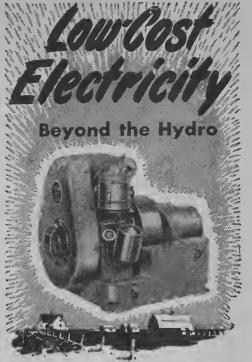
"Better dig two spits deep if you expect to grow anything," he remarked. Brown, somewhat mystified, agreed. His neighbor spat vigorously and walked off.

Greatly perturbed, Brown mentally calculated the length of that spit. Two spits would seem to call for the efforts of a steam shovel. Then he brightened, perhaps a spit had relative values. His own more modest efforts might come within the realm of accomplishment. He walked to the end of the yard, turned his back to the wind, and spat. There was a good stiff breeze and his experiment, while gratifying as an example of expectoral skill, was daunting.

Resolutely he faced the wind and repeated the attempt. The result was disastrous. Clearly the standardization of the spit as a unit of measurement required more careful calculation. Fired by a scientific desire for research, he went to the garage. After backing the car out, he re-entered and carefully closed the door. Here, with wind velocity reduced to zero, he repeated his experiment. The result was discouraging in the extreme. With salivary glands bottled down and ejaculatorý muscles in low, it was still difficult



Ross Thomas, Hartney, Man., sends this picture of an obliging cow, two indifferent calves and a pair of enterprising pigs. One especially is a labor-saving expert.



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to reduce the distance to less than eight feet.

When he resumed operations, his wife's advice to leave the yard for the children seemed to savor of the wisdom of Solomon. However, having put his hand to the plow, Brown was not the man to turn back, though he may be forgiven for wishing he had kept his foot off the spade.

By mid-afternoon he had acquired a terrific thirst, a sore back, a substantial accumulation of subsoil, a vast quantity of geological information, and no inconsiderable amount of archaeological lore. There was indisputable evidence that the greater part of the soil structure was laid down during the Tin-Cannic Age; while in a lower strata appeared some indications of the Jugo-Glassic Era.

Brown at first attributed the number of bones he unearthed to the overzealous efforts of a neighborhood dog. Later he conjectured his yard may have been the site of an ancient battlefield or a pre-historic cemetery. By late afternoon he was convinced that the bones were those of other horticultural enthusiasts who had died in the attempt to dig two spits deep. Aching muscles and a sore back made such an abiding place almost inevitable and certainly desirable.

Brown's spirits were not soothed by a visit from a second neighbor, who, unable to control his curiosity any longer, strolled over to inquire, "What's cooking?"

Brown, too heated to appreciate the artistry of that apt inquiry, replied shortly, "Nothing." Then he paused to throw out a remnant of the Palaeo-Pie-Platic Period.

"Any signs yet?" asked his neighbor affably.

"Signs of what?" returned the per-

spiring horticulturist.

"Oil," scoffed the affable one, making a hurried exit just in time to escape what appeared to be the thigh bone of the Neanderthal Man hurled viciously from the hole in his direction.

It was at this moment, when Brown's customary calmness was momentarily ruffled, that Mrs. Brown appeared and gazed down at her irate spouse.

"What on earth are you—," she began.

began.

"I'm not on earth, I'm—," here Brown's description of his position became so lurid that Mrs. Brown, thankful that the children were not around, tactfully suggested a cup of tea. He accepted the idea with pleasure if not alacrity.

It was over the second cup that he jolted his wife's feminine delicacy by inquiring abruptly, "What's a spit?"

Mrs. Brown looked distressed,

Mrs. Brown looked distressed, "Don't be vulgar, John. If you must have it explained, look it up in the dictionary."

This being one of his wife's better ideas, John obeyed. A moment later under the force of a highly concentrated expletive he was jet-pro-

pelled from the room.

Seizing his spade, Brown gaily proceeded to fill in his geological experiment. The vision splendid, of the radish and the onion making a harmonious whole with the spinach and the beet, had returned. Silently and reverently he returned thanks for Johnson and Webster, and for the whole glorious company of lexiographers of this and every age. For, in their gospel, is it not recorded for all time that a "spit" is a spade's depth?



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THERE has always been stock on the Ward Bros. farm at Deepdale, Manitoba. The present operator's father homesteaded in 1902 and soon added 80 acres of land and a small herd of cattle to his original quarter. When Jim and Walter took the place over as a 50-50 partnership in 1935 they swung into purebred Yorkshire pigs at once, and into purebred Shorthorns six years later. They acquired another three quarters of land.

In 1941 they decided they could do better with purebreds, than they were doing with their grade herd. They purchased some good females and bought a bull from Jim Clark, Lilyfield, Man. In 1946 they paid Claude Gallinger, Tofield, Alta., over top their 22 head of females. They rate this as a good buy. The Norseman bull introduced uniformity into the breeding herd: also, they have sold some 30 of his sons for an average price of five to six hundred dollars, and 15 of his daughters for close to the same average figure.

The Wards did a little inbreeding; some of the old sire's heifers were bred back to him, and others of his heifers were bred to a son, Laneview Norseman 7th.

In 1951 Ward Bros. bought the big white bull, Killearn Revelanta Sultan, that had just won the grand championship at the Brandon winter bull sale for Henry Washington, Ninga, Man. Some might doubt the wisdom of putting a white bull into a purebred herd, but the Wards are more concerned with good bodies and lots of scale, than with the modern vogue of cherry-red hair. They prefer more or less solid colors though, and expect to buy a solid red for their next herd sire. In the meantime, they are well satisfied with the progeny of the Sultan bull; the calves have scale and quality and are not running toward whites.

T is 18 years since the Wards **L** started to breed purebred hogs; as soon as they took the farm over, they went into the purebred pig business. They have introduced the Prince Edward Island strain to their Yorkshire pigs, and bought three boars and two sows from P.E.I.

The Wards keep five brood sows on the farm, and farrow ten litters a year. Unlike many breeders, they do not attempt to have the litters strictly in the spring and fall; instead they have the litters throughout the year, and have boars and gilts of all ages to meet customers' requirements.

The brothers have built up a good swine herd by selection and culling. They sell at the Brandon and Dauphin sales, but most of the breeding animals are sold to private buyers, who come to the farm. The price on the farm is set at about double the price of the pig on the commercial market. Most of the breeding stock is sold in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, with the odd lot going to the United States.

The type of land on the Ward farm is well suited to livestock production. The soil is a loam, and the land is bushy and rolling. Five hundred of 720 acres are broken: 60 acres are in \$2,000 for Killearn Norseman 26th, to lake-and here the Wards spend some happy duck hunting days in the falland the rest is bush. The cattle make some net returns in the bush land. The problem of water erosion, and the Wards' interest in cattle, have encouraged them to practise a grass-cropping rotation over a large part of the farm, and to seed the draws and gulleys down to permanent grass.

> The cattle encourage one or two other good field management practices. The Wards pile the winter's accumulation of manure in a long ridge across the summerfallow stubble and, in the spring, with the aid of a hydraulic manure fork and a spreader, they scatter the nitrogen-rich manure over the fields. They also spread manure up some of the bad draws during the winter; this retards melting in the spring and reduces the danger of serious gulleying.

Electric fencing is another useful tool on this livestock farm. Too often, good feed is wasted on summerfallow fields due to the labor and cost of putting up temporary barbed wire fences. The Wards fence off temporary pasture with dry-cell, electric fencing, and have found the cattle respect the jabbing nip of the fence.

Iim and Walter Ward will operate their farm for a good many years yet, but the next generation is already learning the business. The children in the Jim Ward family-Judy (16) and Bill (14)—are active in 4-H club work; Donna (8) and Linda (6) in the Walter Ward family are young for active participation, but old enough to sense the atmosphere of good farming, on the Ward Bros.' Deepdale farm.



A few purebred Shorthorns, belonging to Jim and Walter Ward at Deepdale, in northwest Manitoba. The Sultan bull is in the center of the herd.

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Prisoners of the Swamp

The strange experience of a herd of cows; and the mystery of their three-day disappearance

by ETHEL McNICHOL

T was a beautiful May morning. Ann had hustled up her work and milked her seven cows. Now she must take them out to pasture. She knew she would have to go at least a mile away, but that wouldn't matter, she could bring them home in the evening. Besides, the walk would be refreshing. As birds warbled in the trees and the cows grazed, everything seemed to be at peace with the world. Ann lingered as long as she could with them. Being a busy farmer's wife, she knew a million and one things awaited her at home, so she hurried back to have the dinner ready for "Mac."

The sun lowered itself in the west. Ann felt she must get the cows home for the night. Besides, the calves and pigs (not to mention the cats and dogs), were all calling for milk. When she returned to the pasture not a cow was in sight. She called them—but no answer. She then took to walking. Over hills and through hollows she went, still calling them by their pet names, but still no answer. Darkness fell and she was forced to return home where every hungry thing in the yard greeted her, only to be given a drink of water.

Next morning at sunrise Mac went back to the pasture, only to be confronted by a void feeling that his faithful cows had deserted him. All day he walked the woods—they had to be somewhere. Darkness fell and still not a sign of them. They really needed to be milked. He, too, returned home to be faced by the hungry "horde."

Next morning the hunt was resumed. This time every neighbor in the district was visited, many for the first time. Both Mac and Ann were looking and calling.

No, no one had had any trouble with the cows, because they hadn't been there.

Again darkness fell and both returned home. Yes, they agreed, there must be cattle rustlers in the vicinity. Still, no one had seen a stranger or a strange cow. Tomorrow they would look again, and if there were no results the law would have to be called in.

Next morning Mac again took up the search, a little more systematically. He went to the pasture where Ann had left them three days before. There he found cow tracks. However, he did get onto what appeared to be a beaten path, so he followed it. On it led him, into a swamp so wild and dangerous that he knew no human feet could ever have trodden it. Still there were cow tracks. "Lucky," he thought, "that I have my rifle along." Full of amazement, he followed those lonely looking tracks. Why should they be here?

On he went, fighting every step of the way—the going was rough—really rough. Still the tracks were there. He examined them a little closer. Yes, they were cow tracks, but there were other tracks which didn't belong to cows. He went a little further, then a faint tinkle of a bell.

Yes, they were here all right, but why in this dark, damp prison? Not a bit of feed or water. As he neared the sound of the bell he called to them. He was answered, not by the friendly voice of a cow, but by the master who had made the strange tracks, a roaring voice which seemed to shake the whole swamp. Then, from behind a thicket stood up an angry, masterful cinnamon bear. Mac drew his rifle and fired: another roar and the animal fell.

Was he dead? In this jungle it was dangerous to approach him. Cautiously, Mac stepped toward him. There he was, wounded. Another shot and he was still.

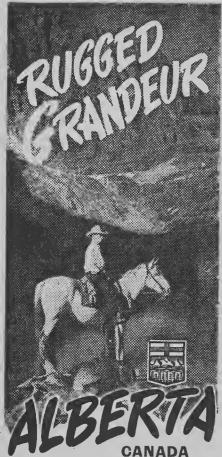
That monster had gone to the pasture and herded the cows into the swamp two miles away where he held them in captivity for three days.

The cows, in the meantime, had made a dash for freedom. Mac quickly pursued them, but not until they were another half mile away did he get them under control. Full of fear, they didn't know which way to go. However, after kind words, they sensed their direction and hurried home to be fed and watered, most of all to be milked.

As they passed by me, homeward bound, I thought I could see a glint in their eyes which in any language could mean "Golly, are we lucky to be alivel"







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A Benson Statement

Here are a few possible indications of what the revised version of U.S. farm policy will be

THE following extracts have been made from a recent statement made by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, in Farm Policy Forum for March, 1953:

"The objective of agriculture is to provide consumers with high quality food and fibre at reasonable prices, to improve the productivity of basic land resources and to contribute to higher levels of human nutrition and of living. The reward for these contributions must be an income that will provide the opportunity for a constantly rising level of living for farm people, fairly related to that of other productive groups of the nation . . ."

"Our agricultural policy should aim to obtain in the market place full parity prices of farm products and parity incomes for farm people so that farmers will have freedom to operate efficiently and to adjust their production to changing consumer demands in an expanding economy. This objective cannot be assured by government programs alone. It can be achieved only by a steady level of prices, high employment and production, and rising output per worker in our total national economy . . ."

economy . . ."

"The most important method of promoting the long-time welfare of farm people and the nation is the support of adequate programs of research and education in the production, processing, marketing and utilization of farm products, and in problems of rural living . . ."

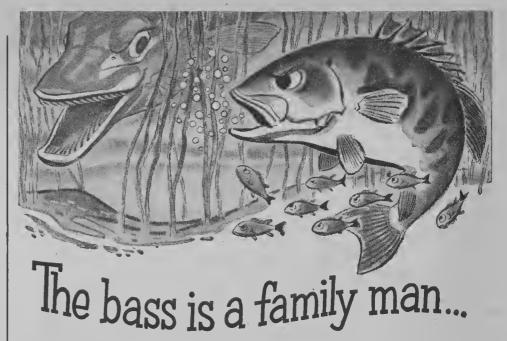
"The development of modern agriculture has placed the family farm in a vulnerable economic position because farm prices and income rise and fall more rapidly than farm costs. Hence, the guarding of farm levels of living requires a program of storage and price support to help assure stability of income. These supports should be designed not only to serve the welfare of farmers but also to prevent disaster to the farm-producing plant and the national food supply . ."

"Price supports should provide insurance against disaster to the farm-producing plant and help to stabilize national food supplies. But price supports which tend to prevent production shifts toward a balanced supply in terms of demand, and which encourage uneconomic production and result in continuing heavy surpluses and subsidies, should be avoided . . ."

"Individual freedom and citizenship responsibility depend upon the principle of helping the individual to help himself. It is possible, through individual and group action, to solve many problems and achieve objectives locally, with a minimum of federal assistance and control . . ."

"Inefficiency should not be subsidized in agriculture or in any other segment of our economy. Relief programs should be operated as such—not as an aid to the entire agricultural industry . . ."

"In the administration of this Department, the guiding purpose will be to strengthen the individual integrity, freedom and the very moral fiber of each citizen. We must establish a climate which will further promote, cultivate and release the great reservoir of dynamic latent energy of every individual in this great nation . . ."



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CG-53

Marketing Wool in Britain

British farmers now market their wool through a wool marketing board, which does no selling, but directs the farmer where he should deliver his wool for sale

by W. T. McDOWALL

T IS 14 years since the British farmer has sold his wool on a free market. Every year since 1939, his clip has been taken over at the farm: during the war by the Wool Control, then by the Department of Agriculture, and, since 1950, by the British Wool Marketing Board. The only difference with the Marketing Board is that the farmer voted it in.

When the Government finally decided that a state of emergency no longer existed, the National Farmers' Union held a plebiscite to find if the sheep breeders agreed with their opinion that a marketing board was preferable to free trading, as they had known it before the war. By an overwhelming majority the farmers backed up the N.F.U., and with the sanction of the Government, the Board took over on November, 1950.

The transition was remarkable for its smoothness. The civil servants of the Department of Agriculture were engaged, and the only alteration was to the letter heading. Wool merchants, who had been taken unawares, installed two of their trade members on the Board at the last minute.

The Board met and fixed the price of wool at an average of 241/4d per pound-an increase of a farthing from the Department's price. The clip was taken in, graded and auctioned at the crest of a boom in wool sales. Figures up to 140d per pound, average, were paid. In one year the Board made a huge profit of £13 million. Farmers were indignant and demanded an increase. The decision was taken to raise the price for the 1951 clip to 70d per pound-then the market collapsed. At every auction the Board sold, and is still selling at a loss, or refusing to part with the wool at market prices. The average price realized for wool today at the auctions is about 50d per pound: this represents a loss to the Board of 20d for every pound of the entire U.K. clip. The £13 million dwindles rapidly. Despite this, agitation by farmers resulted in a grant of a further 16% per cent of the price paid for the 1950 clip.

The guaranteed price for the 1952 clip has yet to be decided by the Government, after negotiations with the N.F.U. The opinion of the Board will be considered by the N.F.U., but the Board does not enter directly into the negotiations.

Farmers are content with the Marketing Board only if it will give them a good price for their wool, and one which is stable over several years. If the Board is to follow the market average for the year, then the farmer says that he would be better off with free trading, as he is paying for the extra expenses of the Board's staff.

The clip is actually handled by the wool merchants, who are allocated wool in proportion to the weight purchased or consigned in a prewar year. Each year the farmer is sent a census form asking him how many sheep he will clip. This he returns to the Board's offices in Bradford, Edinburgh, or Belfast. He is then instructed to send his wool to a specific merchant. The merchant is notified of the farmer's

name and address and despatches his empties to the farm. To encourage full growth, the Board pays interest at the rate of 3½ per cent on all wool not delivered before September 1, provided it is delivered before the date announced by the Board. All wool is insured against fire, immediately after clipping, and against theft while in transit to the warehouses.

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the wool is graded by the merchants, and payment is made to the farms according to how the clip graded out. In Scotland the clip-or selected bags-is valued by appraisers of the Board's staff who instruct the merchant how much to pay. Ulster wool is sent to the Northern Ireland Wool Company. This company was formed, in December, 1939, for convenience in handling the clip which had previously been collected by country dealers and sold, in the main, to English and Scottish merchants. These merchants now are shareholders in the company and make their profit without handling the wool. The Irish dealers are recompensed for the loss of trade.

The wool is down-priced for such faults as careless packing, dip-tinting and the use of tar. The merchant pays on his own cheques and receives the amount paid plus his remuneration of 2%d per pound, from the Board, after they check his returns.

Should the farmer consider that he has been badly paid, he has 10 days in which to appeal. His clip is then re-appraised. This is only possible in Scotland, where the wool is valued before grading.

The wool is auctioned for the Board by a committee of London wool brokers. In Scotland it is sold by Scottish brokers. Sample bales are displayed and the wool is sold in a similar manner to imported wool. Auctions are held in ten different towns including Bradford, Exeter, Belfast and Glasgow. The committees make no charge for the auctioneering.

The right of the Marketing Board to take over the clip at the farm was questioned by certain farmers, who refused to send in their wool. An interesting legal wrangle might have arisen, if these gentlemen had not despatched their clips when they realized how much the Board was paying above the market price.

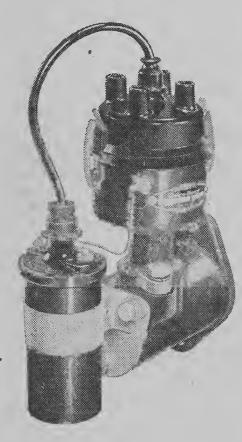
Joseph Shaw, chairman of the Board, in a circular letter to his 100,000 registered producers, tells them that, this year, wool produced in the Outer Hebrides will be exempt from compulsory selling to the Board. Most of the wool is used on the islands and this is a trial to meet with special local conditions.

"Far too much wool," says Mr. Shaw, "is still sent in badly rolled, with locks and even daggings inside the fleeces, with straw and dirt plainly visible to the prospective buyers, and with other faults. Through displays, demonstrations and talks with producers, the Board will point the way to improvement and help the man who now gets penalized, to obtain the maximum price for his wool."

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Valley

Continued from page 9

Agriculture maintains a sub-station for test plots. The 1950 report showed oat, barley and wheat yields above average. For instance, the average yield per acre for Thatcher, Redman, Regent, Saunders and Lee wheat at all other Manitoba sub-stations was 27.1 bushels. At The Pas it was 51.1.

Carrot Valley farmers recognize, however, that this is primarily a mixed farming area, and there is no attempt being made to go in for wheat on a large scale. There are several dairy farmers in the district, and they look forward to the day when a milk processing plant will be set up in the town. Rich hay lands, supplemented with domestic grasses and feed, have produced some fine beef cattle. Many of the farmers have gone in for cattle to a certain extent, and have made every effort to secure good pure-bred sires to build up better herds. One rancher brought in Galloway cattle two years ago and reports that in his opinion they are a "natural" for northerly climates.

An example of the swing away from old concepts of the future of these northern lands is seen in the fact that local Indians have begun to farm some of their reserve land in the valley. Until 1951, The Pas Treaty Band relied almost entirely on trapping, fishing and odd jobs for their livelihood. In 1952 they put some 500 acres of land under cultivation. On this they harvested oats, barley and flax and some 750 bushels of potatoes. All work and profits were shared by the Indians themselves. They are very enthusiastic over the outcome of their new venture, and have already made bigger plans for next year.

There is growing speculation about land to the southeast of The Pas, down the Saskatchewan River near Moose Lake, which may some day be opened for farming. Tom Lamb, whose enterprise in the field of fur conservation and flying is widely known, already has shipped in cattle, which are thriving hardily on high, grassy land down there. Between the Saskatchewan and the Carrot Rivers, to the west, there is another 130,000 acres of good potential farm land. Up the Hudson Bay Line, near Cormorant and Wabowden there is acreage quite suitable for ranching, all of which is accessible to the railroad.

NEARLY 100 years have passed since Professor H. Y. Hind wrote of his visit to The Pas in 1858: "We got back to civilization after all our wayfaring, when, on rounding one of the majestic sweeps of the river, the pretty white church, surrounded by farmhouses and fields of waving grain burst unexpectedly upon our view."

It has been a long time, but as these rich and fertile lands are settled and produce the food which a hungry world needs, the myth of the "frozen north" will eventually fade away. The "romantic" north of the dog team, mountie and trapper is with us yet, and may be for some time to come, but eventually it is a surety that the basic economy of the field and farm will be the foundation on which many people north of 53 will build their future. Though long delayed by setbacks and opposition, agriculture is coming into its own.





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The Old Swing Plow

Personal reminiscences concerning wrestling and a famous old steel plow in England

by JONATHAN WATERHOUSE

70U have all read the story of John Deere's first steel plow. Well, I will tell you a true story of a famous plow, with many times the amount of interesting history of the first steel moldboard that John Deere put on a plow.

It is only by a set of the most unusual circumstances that I am in a position to write this history, and as it was never written down, but only carried from generation to generation, by word of mouth, I may be the only person alive today who can give you this account so fully.

You could find out from the Westmorland Gazette (England), that Billie Pool won the plowing championship between England and Scotland 125 years ago, for this paper keeps accounts for more than that length of time of all it has published, but I will bet you could not track that old plow down to the year 1927, and know who owned it in that year. Billie Pool won the championship match 125 years ago and was regarded as the champion of Britain and probably the best plowman in the whole world. The plow that he won with 125 years ago was still winning all the plowing matches for Ted Pool of Out-Rawcliffe in the Fylde district of Lancashire in 1927. Ted Pool sold out that winter and sold his plow to Gratrix. He taught Gratrix how to use it, and Gratrix was winning all the plowing matches he entered in 1928-the year I came to Canada. I don't doubt that Billie Pool's plow is still winning everything before it, if it's still in the hands of a good plowman.

So now I'll tell you the story of how I know all this.

TN 1926 there were three families I moved down from Kirby Lonsdale in Westmorland and settled in Out-Rawcliffe, Lancashire. Out-Rawcliffe is ten miles east of Blackpool, Lancashire. It's not marked on the map, but it is six miles west of Garstang, Lancashire. The three families were those of George Bell, John Bracken and Jimmy Bracken. George Bell was a graduate of the Westmorland school of wrestling of Kirby Lonsdale, and, as I was one of the best wrestlers in that part of the world, I worked for George Bell. We used to wrestle in George Bell's pasture every night in summer. George was no match for me, so he quit trying, but I took on everyone in the country who would wrestle. Arthur Gardiner was champion North-Country Style wrestler and lived on the next farm to me. He lost to Dick Dickenson in 1927. I wrestled Arthur Gardiner every night and every Sunday in summer. I weighed 168 pounds then, and he weighed 196 pounds. Arthur was a little better than I, but still I threw him a number of times. He told me I could take more, and come back for more, than any man he ever wrestled with, and he wrestled hundreds.

Well, Jack Airy came down from Kirby Lonsdale to work for George Bell. Old Jock, as they called him, was 62 years old at the time. Old Jock and I used to talk about many different things of interest in and about the places where we lived and this is what he told me:

When Billy Pool won the championship plowing match between England and Scotland, they held the match at Kirby Lonsdale (I think). Jock said my grandmother was there. She sold brandy snaps and bottles of pop on the field. People came from all over England and Scotland to see the match. The field they plowed was an old ley that had been down for no one knew how long. They didn't want the field plowed up, but it was the best and toughest sod, so they plowed it up, and Billie Pool, the Englishman, beat the Scotsman. When the match was over they turned the sod back and rolled it down with a land roller, so you couldn't tell it had ever been plowed.

One day I took some horses to the smithy, to get them shod. Ted Pool had a farm near the smithy and spent a lot of time there. That's how he went broke. This day while the blacksmith was shoeing the horses I said to Ted Pool: "Are you any relation to Billie Pool who won the championship plowing match between England and Scotland, more than 100 years

"No," Ted said, "but that is the plow Billie Pool used; and there've been two moldboards worn off it since Billie Pool used it to win the championship.' The blacksmiths made all the moldboards, and they made all their horseshoes. Those fellows shod a team of horses and made the shoes quicker than I ever saw a smith over here even put a set of bought shoes on a horse.

N the winter of 1927 to 1928 Ted Pool went broke. They had a farm sale. The people said, "He won't sell that old swing plow, I'll bet anything, because he thinks more of that plow than of the whole farm.'

But at the sale the plow was for sale. At last the auctioneer came to the famous old plow. Ted got up and he said: "Whoever buys this old swing plow, I go along with the fellow and I make him into the champion plowman." Gratrix bought the plow and Ted Pool kept his word. Gratrix was winning everything before him in 1928, when I stepped onto the S.S. Calgaric at Liverpool, and sailed for Canada.

So I say, what had the John Deere plow compared with Ted Pool's plow? And, as for John Deere being the first to put a steel moldboard on a plow, it's very likely lots of blacksmiths used old saw blades made of steel to make a moldboard, as a blacksmith uses what material he has on hand.

The John Deere Plow Company puts out very good plows today. But I say, that they have never, up to this day, put out a plow that can beat the one that Billie Pool stood between the stilts of, when he won the championship of Westmorland and become the Hero of the Plow.

If this record can be beaten by any farm implement in the world, let alone just a plow, I'd like to know of it.

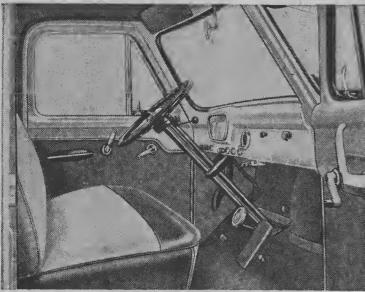


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Possibly nothing else will measure up to the crow in providing shooting thrills and gunning experience. One authority has advanced the opinion that a hunter should be required to take at least one crow for every game bird he puts in the bag in the hunting season. It is not a sensible idea to annihilate the crow, but there is nothing amiss with a little control of its numbers. The best gun is the one you use on game. In shot, the No. 7½. with its uniformity and density of pattern - is as good a choice as any.

Among countless pest shooters, the ever-popular .22 calibre rim-fire is a great favorite. The writer feels strongly that the shooting of small pests - gophers, skunks, groundhogs - with a .22 should be done with a hollow point (mushroom) long rifle bullet for sure kills. Nobody in his right senses wants to leave any cripples.

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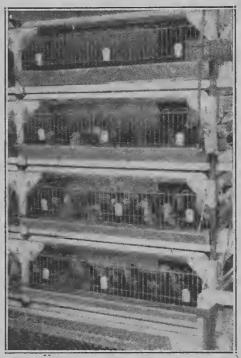
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R. O. P.

Continued on page 10

breeder will ultimately end up with his particular type, regardless of the size of his flock.

Revolutionary changes are taking place in the poultry industry. We want high, or even super, egg production. We want birds that will produce a broiler of highest quality, on little feed consumption, and in nothing flat time. We want a super-roaster chicken that can be grown in half the normal time, and which is all breast. We want these highly specialized broilers and roasters now, because poultry meat is no longer required only for special occasions. It is becoming a regular part of our diet, especially in public eating places. Further, poultry is no



Ten-day-old chicks in battery brooder. These are moved to the floor at 10 to 14 days and kept warm with infra-red heat lamps in cold weather.

longer confined to a small place on the average farm. The bulk of poultry products still come from the farm, but an increasing percentage is coming from specialized poultry plants, each of which specializes in eggs, or broilers, or roasters, but seldom in all three products.

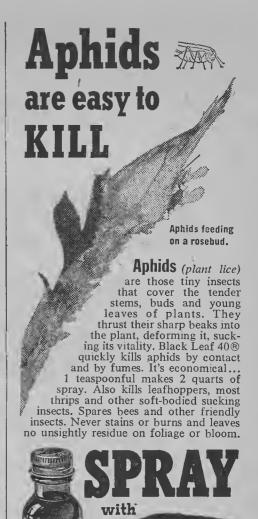
TO me then, the R.O.P. policy I should take into account egg production only. Meat should not be considered in any way. The policy should be one of standards, rather than of regulated procedure as to how the standards must be met.

I believe that the standard could well be set on the flock, rather than, on the individual, or family. Give the breeder, or flock owner, all the in-

would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself, than to be crowded on a velvet cushion.-Henry D. Thoreau.

formation available on poultry breeding that research has brought to light, but do not hamper his particular abilities as a breeder, by restrictive regulations.

With this as a basis, I believe the next step should be to set up a testing station, which would take random groups of pullet chicks from breeding flocks, and carry them through a ten month laying period. Such a test would provide uniform conditions for the determination of vigor, livability and comparative laying ability. It would do much to inspire even greater effort on the part of breeders.



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Man and the Fungus Family

Away down in the scale of plant life are the very numerous members of the fungus family, of which many are beneficial and others harmful to man

by A. L. KIDSON

UNGI, such as Irish blight in potatoes, rust that ruins wheat, mosaics in tobacco and molds that ravage many fruit crops, do millions of dollars of damage every year. It is estimated that in the United States alone the fungi cost farmers from 150 million to 200 million dollars annually. On the other side of the ledger, however, are the countless billions of fungi that work every dayoften quite unnoticed-for the benefit of mankind. Among these are the antibiotics, like penicillin, which have been "discovered" recently by medical men and set to work to attack disease bacteria in our bodies. There are also the yeasts which put the "rise" in bread and the "kick" in beer.

For thousands of years men have used yeasts for this fermentation process, without knowing exactly what they were doing, The early Britons employed them in making mead from the washings of honeycombs. Fermented wine finds frequent mention in the inscriptions of ancient Egypt, Babylon and Greece. From time immemorial, the milk of mares, asses and camels has been fermented by Asian peoples to make their foodstuff koumiss. Fermented milk is made also into

It remained for Louis Pasteur to discover that this class of fungus does its work best (i.e. produces most alcohol and acid from sugar) when air is excluded. This opened the way for fungi to help man make a wide range of useful things like dyes, drugs, chemicals, methylated spirit, synthetic rubber, flavorings for cakes and sweets, high explosives and plastics, to name only a few.

How a fungus grows can easily be observed in the molds that develop on stale bread, cheese rind or decaying fruit. Long, threadlike growths go questing for nutriment throughout the host substance, forming a branching network or mat. This network is the fungus "spawn." Mushroom spawn spreads underground, seeking certain kinds of organic matter. Where this is plentiful a good mushroom crop results. If the food supply is meagre, "fairy rings" will form, indicating that much of the spawn mass is dead or dying, only the outer parts being alive and active. The rings grow wider year by year and finally disappear, leaving in the soil a dead and decaying spawn mass that makes excellent manure for

Fungi propagate by means of spores -microscopic grains that serve the purpose of seeds. In puff balls, these develop as a fine brown powder inside the ball as it matures. The feet of animals usually burst the containing bag and so set the spores free to be scattered by the wind. Spores of mushrooms and toadstools form on the pink gills of the under-surface.

One beautiful species is the Clathrus, or basket fungus, which grows like a puff ball at first. Later the bag expands into a hollow lattice-like net containing spores and a kind of jelly. Australia has a remarkable fungus called "Blackfellow's Bread" (polyporus), which grows underground like the European truffle. When freshly dug the polyporus is eaten by aborigines; but it soon hardens into a dense substance something like mottled amber. This is often carved into serviette rings, knobs for walking sticks and other ornaments.

Most plants make their own food, using as "raw materials" the chemical elements they draw from the ground or from the air. The leaves are their "factories;" the green matter or chlorophyll in these, aided by sunlight, does the manufacturing. The fungus family, however, has no leaves, so must obtain its food second hand from other plants or animals, either living or dead.

Thus, fungi use living creatures as their hosts. Spores find their way into the bodies of certain root-eating grubs. There they develop spawn networks until the creature's interior is completely eaten out and replaced by fungoid material. Such parasites, by destroying ground-grubs, are useful to man: so also are the fungi which attack plague locusts and other insect pests. Some even assist plants by attaching themselves to the roots, and acting as root hairs. In this way they help to nourish the host which nourishes them - a kind of "lend-lease" arrangement.

Okanagan Tomatoes for Canning

Irrigation and a long, warm, frost-free summer provide conditions which permit high average yields

by GEORGE GRASSICK

Canada where farming is carried on, growing them commercially for canning is possible only in those parts of the country where the summers are long, warm and frost-free.

. The Okanagan Valley, in B.C., has a summer which conforms to these requirements; and is, consequently, one of the foremost tomato-producing areas in Canada.

About the first week in March, seed is scattered thinly in shallow boxes filled with rich loam to a depth of 21/2 or 3 inches. This is done in a heated greenhouse, and in about four days,

LTHOUGH tomatoes can be culti- the plants are up. As soon as they are vated and even ripened occa- big enough to handle, they are transsionally a l m o s t anywhere in planted into "planting" boxes or "flats size 9 by 15 inches. Each box holds 24 plants. This is necessary because the plants have to be moved around so

At this stage, it is most important to have the greenhouse at the proper temperature, as too much heat induces fast growth, and a spindly plant.

At about three weeks, or a month old, the little plants are placed in cold frames, and it being now April, it is possible to have the frames uncovered during the day. The covers are replaced in the evening and are kept on if the weather is cold and wet.



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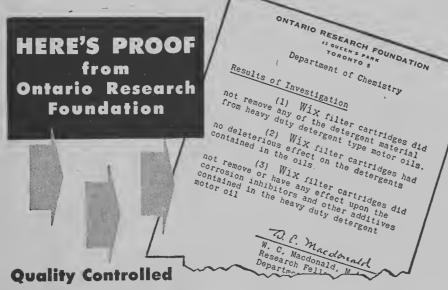


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So much exposure hardens the plants, and they develop strong, thick stems.

TN the North Okanagan, planting L commences about the first week in May, on land which has been springplowed, and worked down to a fine tilth. The plants are set in rows, to facilitate cultivation and irrigation, and each tomato plant occupies roughly about one square yard.

When planting ends, at the beginning of June, the fields are again gone over to replace any plants which have died, and when this has been accomplished, the tomatoes have to be pruned. Pruning is necessary as it keeps the plant from growing too tall, and makes it more bushy, thus increasing the yield.

By this time some of the earliest plants have commenced to blossom, and form fruit, and it is at this stage that the first irrigation takes place.

In the North Okanagan tomatoes are singularly free from attack from insect pests, or disease. On the other hand, they respond well to an application of fertilizer, rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid - 16-20-0 is about right. This is generally applied at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, right after pruning.

The majority of growers do not stake their plants, so that when the fruit starts to grow heavy, some of it rests on the ground. Even when the ground is wet, no harm is apparent to tomatoes, which are touching the ground when ripe.

PICKING begins about the middle of July. It is not ripe tomatoes that the grower wants at this time, however, but fruit in a semi-ripe condition, which can be shipped by rail to Vancouver, or the prairies, to arrive at its destination in full color.

A grower will get an order for so many boxes of semi-ripes from the packing house he deals with. When these are delivered, he may get a second order, and so on, till the market for semi-ripes-fades out.

This market calls for a tomato of a certain size and shape, something that will look well on show, in a store. This means culling and extra work, but the price is much higher than the canneries pay for field - run ripe tomatoes.

Tomatoes are prodigious yielders. Once the picking of ripe tomatoes for the canneries starts (about August 1), the fields have to be picked over once every three days, until the end of the season. The canneries buy everything, provided it is sound and ripe, and the price last year was about \$40 per ton.

MATOES continue to blossom and set fruit right up to the first frost. A frost severe enough to kill the leaves may not hurt the fruit, and picking may go on for another week or ten days.

Twenty tons to the acre is considered a good crop. This means a gross return of a thousand dollars when the extra price for semi-ripes is computed, but it also means a lot of hard, back-breaking, stoop labor.

Practically none of the work can be done by machinery, so that there is a lot of drudgery and heavy lifting, but the growers are optimistic, as there is a good demand for canned tomatoes at present. The general outlook for the future is very favorable.

Fewer Horses Meant More Beef

The internal combustion engine effected changes in agriculture which were not confined to the saving of labor

■ RACTOR power has been practicable for approximately 60 years, but it was not until 30 years after it became practicable, that mass production of tractors had been achieved, and progressed far enough to induce revolutionary changes.

Horses and men-some oxenfurnished farm power almost exclusively until 1900, despite the fact that 2,000 years ago the Roman, Cato, had recognized that, "whatever can be done with the help of an ass will cost the least money.'

It has been estimated in the U.S. that, in 1870, each farm worker had 1.6 horsepower to help him; by 1900, 2.2 horsepower; by 1920, 5.2; and by 1950, approximately 33 horsepower. These figures apply to the United States where agriculture, among all industries, is the biggest user of power. The development of farm power in Canada has been somewhat less rapid, except, perhaps, for the prairie provinces in recent years.

Whereas horses were earlier used for farm power and for short haul freight and passenger travel in both town and country, the automobile quickly replaced the horse and buggy for passenger transportation. This was followed by the substitution of the tractor for the horse, as the major source of farm power. In other words, gasoline displaced oats and hay as a prime source of power, and as a result, exerted a profound effect on the cattle industry, both with respect to dairy and beef cattle. Both meat

production and dairy production depend primarily upon the supply of feed available. As horses declined timothy hay decreased in importance, and was replaced by other grasses and by legumes.

In the United States, for example, Cornell University reports that milk production remained comparatively stable for 16 years; then increased by 15 per cent in eight years. This was due partly to the elimination of lowproducing cows and partly to better feeding and breeding, and in part to increasing supplies of feed. The number of beef cattle per horse or mule increased about four times in the U.S. from 1920 to 1949, or from 1.2 to 4.5, while the number of dairy cattle increased from 1.3 to 5.1.

The human population both in Canada and the United States increased very rapidly, and this had not only a profound effect on the demand for beef, but on the utilization of the milk supply. Cornell reports that in the U.S. from 1944 to 1952 "the pur? chasing power of beef cattle in terms of dairy products increased 70 per cent and attained the highest level in 40 years, whereas the number of beef cattle per dairy animal was the highest in about half a century."

Up to the end of World War I, farm power (horses) had priority over cattle in the use of roughages. Now, cattle have no major competitors for roughages, since the sheep population has also declined very materially along

with horses.



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SUPER SURE-GRIP





Owl Wing Fan

Continued from page 8

"Good," I said. "Was you able to wheedle your mama out of some money?"

"No, I didn't wheedle my mama," Vanjy said. "Mrs. Watkins let them post a big sign on her barn, and for that, they gave her two circus tickets, and she is too old to go to circuses, and said she would give the two tickets to anybody I knew of that would bring a gun and shoot the owl that has been taking her chickens from their roost in the plum tree . . ."

"Good," I said. "I can practically see the elephants and monkeys . . ."

"I knew you could," Vanjy said. "I thought of you first, and I knew you had a gun on account of the folks used to say you was burnin' up the county, and you got to come and shoot the owl and take me to the circus tomorrow . . ."

Then Vanjy waited while I slipped in the house and got the gun out, but I had to be careful, for the folks at home knew that my gun and me, too, were more or less outlawed.

Then we walked down the road toward Mrs. Watkins' house, and as we walked, Vanjy was all thrilled.

"It will be my first owl and my first circus," Vanjy was saying, but I got to thinking of my old gun, and remembering it had not been shot for so long, and I had no more caps for the tube, and this one shot would have to do the job.

The thoughts of that disturbed me a little, because I remembered that Old Trusty had one fault, at least, some would call it a fault, and that is, sometimes when you took aim at whatever it was you intended to shoot, and you pulled the trigger, the cap on the tube would burst, but the gun would not shoot just then, but there would only be a fizzing and spewing and some smoke in the vicinity of the tube. But right there was where you had to have faith, and all you had to do was to hold your aim on whatever it was you had pulled the trigger on, and eventually Old Trusty would fire, and shoot just as hard. But of course, there were times when whatever it was you pulled the trigger on, the victim would not wait, but move on about its business, and in such cases, you would of course, miss, and no telling how far, but generally in such cases where the game disappeared, I would shoot in the direction of where I last saw it.

But I got so I could take some advantage of the long fires Old Trusty would make. I could save time by pulling the trigger a little in advance of the time I actually intended to shoot, but of course, the saving of time did not amount to anything to a boy in the woods like that, and I never did know what good I got out of the time I saved.

BUT now, you take a girl, sixteen, like Evangeline Slater was that August moonlit evening, you cannot expect her to understand such details about guns as long fires.

But she did kind of take a liking to me and my gun that evening with the tickets and the circus in sight, and once as we walked down the road, Vanjy wanted to touch my gun and shoulder it, and see how it felt to carry a gun along the road, and I let her, and when she got the gun in her hands, she looked at it, and she said:

"Tom Shull! Whatever scratched up the stock like that?"

"The cats," I said.

"You mean you have been allowing the cats to scratch your gun?"

"Not me," I said. "I keep it in the closet with the door shut, but," I explained to Vanjy, "this gun descended to me from my ancestors . . ."

"Descended scratched," Vanjy said.
"Uh-huh. And the way I figure it,
Vanjy, some disrespectful ancestor of
mine has allowed this gun to set on the
floor in the corner, and let the cats
climb it and whet their claws on the
stock . . ."

Vanjy said, "You know what, Tom?" and I said, "What?"

"Why," Vanjy said, "if my ancestors was to hand something down to me, I would have more respect for them than to let the cats scratch it," and I considered that, and I could see in it the sign of a good quality in Evangeline Slater, but I could not explain what it was I liked about her, not just then, that is, for we had got to old Mrs. Watkins' house, and we announced that we had come to shoot the owl and get the circus tickets.

Mrs. Watkins seemed glad we had taken the job of shooting the owl, but when she looked at me and Old Trusty, she did not seem particularly impressed, and she first suggested I



"Thanks, fellas, but it was nothing really—I just threw it together in a hurry."



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might sit in the kitchen, and raise the window and poke my gun out.

But after I had surveyed the situation from the kitchen window, I saw certain obstacles. I would be pointing the gun in the general direction of the hogpen, the barnyard, and other livestock, and I explained this feature to Mrs. Watkins and Vanjy.

"It's too hot to wait for an owl in the house, anyhow," Vanjy said, and the way we were all sweating that August evening, we agreed, and we went outside, and circled round about for a proper place to hide and wait for the owl.

We compromised on a place in the tall timothy grass just back of the row of bee gums, for you see the grass is always tall and undisturbed around the bee gums, and also, I could see that I would not be pointing the gun toward any of the livestock, or anything particularly inflammable between the bee gums and the plum tree with the chickens flying up to roost other than the short dead grass around the plum

I sat down there in the tall grass and poked my gun over the top of one of the bee gums, and Vanjy whapped down with me, and Mrs. Watkins went back in the house, and said she would come out with the circus tickets when she heard the gun fire.

Vanjy was thrilled and shivery, and she wanted to hold me by the arm all the time, and I had to keep her shook loose, for you want both arms free when you are going to shoot like that, but I did speak to Vanjy in a whisper:

"Vanjy," I said, "I hope you never come down to being an old widow woman like Mrs. Watkins, and no men and no guns on the place, and be unarmed and defenseless against even the owls stealing your chickens . . ."

Vanjy bent over and kissed my gun. "Oh, Tom Shull," Vanjy whispered. "If I had lived a long time ago, I would have married either David Crockett or Buffalo Bill;" and it made me feel a man for the first time in my life with two women already depending upon me for protection with my gun, and to do something that women and girls cannot do for themselves.



"What do you say we run away from home, Dad!"

And besides, it was beginning to be the prettiest August night with the fat-bellied moon hanging lazily in the pine trees on top of the Wilson Ridge. It was still, too, with the only sound the occasional squall of one of Mrs. Watkins' geese down by the creek or the distant cry of a tree frog or night hawk, and we got to watch the chickens go to sleep in the plum tree.

In the bright moonlight, we could see the chickens nod. Their heads would sway a little to one side, or drop a little, and Vanjy asked me why it was chickens didn't fall off the roost when they nodded like that, but I was not sure. I only told Vanjy there might be some connection between the



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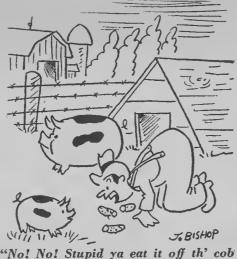
chicken's neck and its toes, and maybe when its neck swayed, its toes gripped tighter, but of course, we could not decide for sure.

And then we glanced about at the ridges with the dark pines, and we wondered from which clump of dark pines the owl would swoop in on the sleeping chickens, but we could not tell, and when the owl came, it made no more noise than the moon was making in the pine trees, and before I could get the gun to my cheek and my finger on the trigger, the big owl had lit on the limb beside the big red

Vanjy whispered, "I see it . . . shoot Tom . . . shoot!"

But I couldn't. The old rooster was between me and the owl, and I had to wait. Then it was all curious to us. The owl edged over against the old rooster, and the old rooster only muttered, and I wondered. I wondered could the old rooster think it was only one of the other chickens edging over against him for protection the same as Vanjy and Mrs. Watkins were depending upon me.

Then the owl began to nudge and to shoulder the old rooster, but it seemed like the old rooster wouldn't wake up to the fact that death was beside him. The rooster's head would only nod and sway when the owl would nudge him, and my hand was shivering on the trigger, and Vanjy was close against me, and I could feel her shiver.



"No! No! Stupid ya eat it off th' coblike this."

Then the owl shouldered the old rooster clear off the limb, and at the instant the old rooster fell in the clear, I had a dead bead on the owl, and I pulled the trigger.

The cap burst, but the gun did not fire. There was that same old fizzing and spewing and smoking of the slowburning powder in the tube, and the owl did not wait for my gun to fire, but dropped from the limb in the plum tree, and came to the ground, and tangled in a fight with the old rooster. I was holding my aim at the owl as best I could with it and the rooster in the fight, but it was Vanjy this time who wouldn't wait, and she jumped up as quick as a panther, and was out in front of the bee gums, and I threw the muzzle of the gun straight up, and it fired, and there was a rain of flaming paper wads that set some of the short grass around the plum tree on fire, and I jumped on the fire to stamp it out.

And as I stamped out the fire, the rooster and the owl were still locked in a death struggle. It was such an unfair fight. The owl could see good, but the shadows blinded the old rooster, and you could see he was missing when he would strike with his spurs, but he fought for his life, and he fought without a murmur and with the flame from the paper wads, and the short dry grass, you could get good glimpses of the fight, and once, I thought Vanjy was going to scream. That was when the owl seemed to get his claws on the old rooster's neck and was pinning him to the ground for the kill.

It was then that I saw Vanjy take off one of her shoes with a single stroke of her hand, and she was over the owl and the rooster, and I saw her draw back with her shoe, and I did not think any girl could have the shoulder and the power that Vanjy put behind that shoe heel, and the blow landed hard and square between the owl's big eyes, and the fight was over.

Vanjy reached down and picked up the reeling old red rooster, and she held him in her arms, and from her arms the old rooster lifted his bloody head high and proud, and let go with a keen shrill crow that split the August night and echoed and rocked across the countryside.

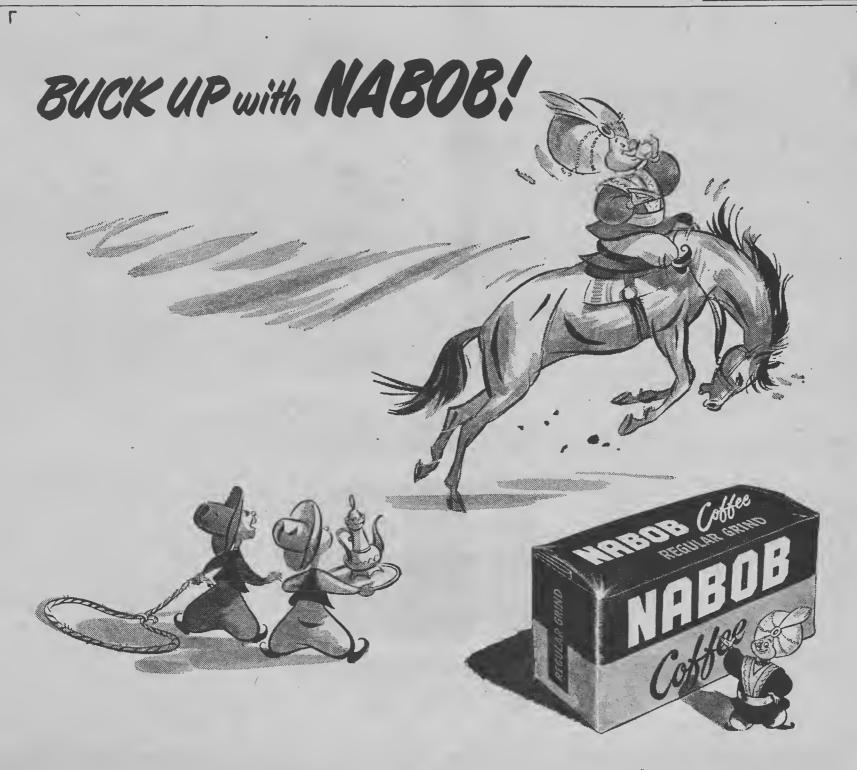
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CYMA Watches





By now, old Mrs. Watkins had got to us, and I struck a match and showed her the great owl.

Mrs. Watkins said she was an old woman and that she had seen many owls, but this was the biggest one she had ever seen, and I guessed that was the reason why the owl had chosen the old rooster.

And it was then that the subject of fans came up. Mrs. Watkins stooped down and spread out the owl's wings.

"What fans!" she said, and then went on to say she was going to take the wings and bake them under a hot iron and make two fans, and that Vanjy was to have one.

Then Vanjy handed the old rooster to me.

"Take him, Tom," Vanjy said, "and climb the plum tree and put him back on his roost."

I took the old rooster and climbed

up and set him back on the limb he had worn slick with his feet, for chickens cannot see to fly to their roosts in the night time.

Then me and Vanjy took our circus tickets and walked slow down the moonlit road.

"Tom," Vanjy said, "this ought to be a night we can remember . . ."

"I was thinking of that, too," I said. "When I am an old man, I'll remember this night, Vanjy. I'll remember an August night when I was out with a girl, and we hid in the tall grass behind the row of bee gums and watched the chickens doze and sleep, and I'll remember the girl with the shoe heel . . ."

"And I wouldn't let the cats scratch your gun, Tom," Vanjy said.

 B^{UT} you see that was an evening some 15 years ago, and the other

day one of our boys, Hannibal, it was, came loping along the road from school and yelled up to me where I was digging some post holes, and he waved a paper.

"The teacher gave me a big 'A' on my story," the boy hollered.

"Good," I said. "What did you write a story about?"

"About you and my mama and Old. Trusty, and how you and my mama used to go to school, and brought down a great owl and how my mama got her owl wing fan. My mama told me the story..."

I said, "Did your mama mention anything about a shoe heel?"

"No," the boy said. "What about a shoe heel?"

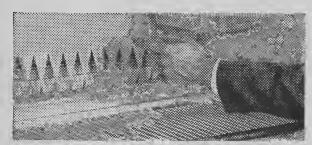
"Nothing," I said. "Nothing at all. Run along and show your big 'A' to your mama . . ."

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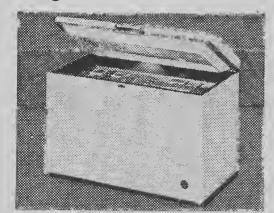
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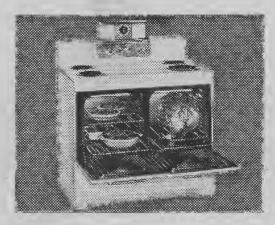
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The Countrywoman

The Queen, God Bless Her

FEW weeks hence on June 2, 1953, by the Grace of God, Queen Elizabeth II will be crowned in Westminster Abbey. Countless millions around the world, through the modern marvels of radio, television and moving pictures, will hear or see the impressive ceremony and rejoice with Britishers in the public acknowledgement of the rightful accession of this young Queen to the throne.

She is the sixth of Queens Regnant of England—that is, of Queens ruling in their own right. Two of the Queens, Elizabeth I and Victoria, became the most notable women in English history. One rightful heiress, Empress Mathilda (1102-1167) only surviving child of Henry I, failed to establish her claim in 1148. She might have succeeded, for England, unlike other European countries in the earlier ages, had no rule against the succession of women to the throne. But she was so haughty and uncompromising to the citizens of London in regard to the enjoyment of old privileges, that she was rejected.

Mary Tudor (1553-1558), daughter of Henry VIII, was the first Queen to reign, be crowned and accepted by the English people. She had the dignity and courage proper to her position and something of her father's temper. When she was faced with a dangerous rebellion threatening London, at the beginning of her reign she went to the Guildhall and appealed for the loyalty and support of her citizens. She, too, married a Philip—Prince Philip of Spain, later King Philip II, the rival and enemy of his sister-in-law, Queen Elizabeth. Her Spanish marriage was unpopular and childless. Her reign was tied up with the Counter-Reformation's persecution of Protestants and involved England in a war with France.

Elizabeth I (1558-1603) succeeded her half-sister Mary and came to the throne when she was 25 years of age—the same age as her namesake, the present Queen. Her reign turned out to be the most fortunate and famous in English history. She was a cautious, prudent, clever girl, rather cold emotionally. She had learned much in her young girl-hood of the treacheries of high politics and the unscrupulousness of ambitious men. She never married, though she came within an ace of marrying her favorite Leicester, more than once. Politically it was impossible for her to marry him.

Elizabeth's famous words to her faithful Commous are often quoted: "And though you have had and may have many Princes, more mighty and wise sitting in this seat, yet you never had or shall have any that will be more careful and loving . . ." Her real marriage was to her people. All her life she nursed her popularity as she nursed her country's strength. A real current of love and pride passed

between her and her people. Mary II (1688-1694) and Queen Anne (1702-1714) were daughters of James II and his first wife Anne Hyde. Mary married William of Orange and they reigned as joint rulers. Her real interest was in the Church, in her own personal piety and works of charity. She died at the age of 32, mourned by William who, in the end, had been won by her loyal nature, her selfless devotion to him, and by the English people who had always taken her to their heart.

Queen Anne, thoroughly and unmistakably English, was always popular with her people. Her dearest interest was the Church. Unlike her sister Mary, who was talkative and unreserved, Anne was reserved and tacitum. She married Prince George of Denmark and had 16 children, none of whom grew up.

Queen Elizabeth II, awaiting her coronation, sixth in the line of succession of women, who made great names, now stands, the central and beloved figure before her people. We through her are made aware of the richness of the story of our history

by AMY J. ROE

Her famous friendship with Sarah Churchill, wife of the Duke of Marlborough, is a clue to the unhappy Queen's reign. The tragedy of the loss of her children and the breach with her father and the incessant party strife gave her no peace. Her epitaph, written by Arbuthnot in moving words was: "I believe sleep never was more welcome to a weary traveller, than death was to her."

Queen Victoria (1837-1901) was not a woman of great intellectual gifts, nor a great reader of books, especially not of novels, but she was a good linguist. She had a remarkable memory, great will power and sagacity of mind. She devoted her immense power of industry to two main subjects: high politics and the dynastic concerns of Europe. She was a force to be dealt with both in English politics and the dynastic concerns of Europe. She was happily married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha from 1840 to 1861. Blessed with a large family, she lived to an age to see herself grandmother to members of Royal families of half of Europe. It is said of her reign: It is true to say that Queen Victoria more than anyone else was the creator of the model constitutional monarchy in the modern world; while the immense length and success of her reign were of course great factors in upholding the prestige of Britain throughout the world at the summit

Now Queen Elizabeth II, oldest daughter of King George VI, mounts the steps to the throne, to receive the Crown. Close at her side will sit her husband, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. The fierce white glare of publicity beats down upon them, as never before it has done on any Royal pair. Elizabeth has been well aware of the high destiny awaiting her for some years past, and given many evidences of her willingness to accept and fulfill her duties and responsibilities to the best of her ability. She has won the devotion, loyalty and admiration of her people throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations. Their prayer is:

God save the Queen!

(Note: In part condensed and slightly rearranged from "The Pageant of England's Queens," by A. L. Rouse, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, published by The Picture Post, copyright, Hulton Press, London.)



It is with pleasure that we present to our readers, in this issue, the article Provincial Floral Emblems, written by Vera L. Daye of Moncton, New Brunswick, illustrated by Anne Davies and Clarence Tillenius. The topic is a natural and happy choice for the month of May, verging as it does upon the blossom season in many areas. It should serve to draw attention to the beauty and appeal of our Canadian wild flowers. We hope that it may stir flower lovers everywhere to further effort to prevent wanton and needless destruction of our native flowers. Advancing settlement and extension of land cultivation have already banished many varieties to lonely, fields and secret corners, far from the reach of marauding hands and from observing eyes.

Within the confining space of a few magazine columns, the writer and the artists have assembled much useful and interesting information. In the course of the usual and necessary checking of fact and illustrative material, we found a surprising lack of source material, available for either official or popular distribution. Some is to be found in school text books, which serves to remind us that in some provinces at least, it was the children who started the movement which resulted in the province officially adopting a flower as an emblem.

The idea is still quite new with some of the provinces. Associations and handicraft groups in such areas have not yet realized the possibilities of using the motif as a design on craftwork, or as a decoration for special occasions. When they realize the possibilities, then it is likely that artists will be set to work in producing a simple, true design, which can be reproduced effectively in many ways.

In the accompanying letter, the author tells us that Anne Davies, is a commercial artist, employed as a fashion artist with a departmental store in Moncton. She has had considerable success in illustrating books for juveniles. Readers of The Country Guide are familiar with the quality, variety and authenticity of the art work done by Clarence Tillenius.

Vera L. Daye also tells of another New Brunswick artist, Violet Gillette, A.R.C.A., of Andover, overlooking the St. John River, who translates the emblem into designs for gifts for the tourist trade: beautiful luncheon sets, scarves and towels. The demand for articles, bearing the distinctive design of each of the three maritime provinces, is sure proof of the appeal they make.

Last spring there was a special display of paintings of Canadian wildflowers in London, arranged by British Columbia House. The paintings were by Emily Sartain, who had just returned to Britain, after spending 12 years in western Canada, and gaining much experience in painting our flowers.

Included in the 200-picture display were paintings of eight of the flowers, which have been officially adopted as emblems of Canadian provinces. Miss Sartain's flower paintings won her the award of the Grenfell Gold Medal, the highest award of the Royal Horticultural Society.

The choice of a flower as a symbol for a state or province springs from pure sentiment. Symbols tend to gather to themselves the dreams and story of a people. A visible sign of some-

(Please turn to page 77)

Four western members, officers of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada (left to right): Mrs. A. B. McGorman, Penhold, Alta.; Mrs. J. W. Adams, Ethelton, Sask.; Mrs. A. A. Shaw, Vancouver, B.C., and Mrs. J. Rose, Ochre River, Man., compare notes on plans for the 1953 meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World.

Provincial Floral Emblems



ANY Canadians may not be aware that nine of the ten provinces of Canada have officially adopted floral emblems. The oldest settled province, but the youngest in terms of Confederation, Newfoundland had the honor of having Queen Victoria select its representative flower—the pitcher plant, sometimes called the Indian dipper or

the huntsman's cup.

It was not an easy matter for some provinces to make a selection. In some cases, by common consent a flower was chosen years in advance of it being formally adopted as the official emblem. Without exception the Canadian floral emblems are wild flowers, native to the area and familiar to all people observant of nature. Their delicate blossoms are to be found in abundance in the fields and woody dells, at some time during the spring, summer or fall months.

Nova Scotia, that rugged North Atlantic province, in 1901 officially adopted the mayflower, also called ground laurel or trailing arbutus, and thus became the earliest Canadian province to give official recognition to the idea of a flower emblem. This lovely plant belongs to the heath family and is an evergreen. The delicate pink blossoms form rather large clusters on the end of a branch and have a spicy perfume. It opens its pink-tipped buds sometimes under the very snow banks that shelter it. When the spring is mild the blossoms often will open in March. You will have to lift up the dull green, brown-tipped leaves to find them on the vine-like stem. A shy plant, it likes the sandy loam under the evergreens or the moss of rocky places.

Prior to Confederation, the mayflower design appeared on coins minted in Nova Scotia, on postage stamps and on flags and buttons of the old Nova Scotia militia. In 1901, the



Trillium

Legislature of Nova Scotia approved and passed an act "Respecting the floral emblem of Nova Scotia" which duly sets forth the priority of that province in respect to the mayflower as an emblem for all future generations.

In some provinces the mayflower is threatened with extinction by careless pickers, but in Nova Scotia it is still very plentiful, because it is protected by law. The Indians, who live in the province, are the first, each spring, to gather these delicate, fragrant blossoms. They carefully cut the stems and mass the tiny pink buds tightly together, surrounded by their leaves and a feathery green vine. They carry these attractive spring bouquets to markets in the neighboring provinces, by the basketful.

Nova Scotians delighted in the presentation of several mayflower symbol gifts to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, when they visited the province during the fall of 1951. The design, skilfully worked out in edible form on elaborate desserts also appeared on tables, when Royalty dined.

Across the miles to British Columbia, bordering the Pacific Ocean, and we find the chosen emblem, not a flower but the blossom of a flowering treethe dogwood. The true flower is not the white or pinkish petal-like leaves but the tiny greenish-yellow ones clustered in the center of the whorl of four or six outer leaves. Bordering winding lanes, highways and the hills, this striking tree with its star-shaped blossom is one of the loveliest in nature's garden. On first beholding it, the newcomer is apt to be left breathless by its unexpected beauty. From April to June, the trees are a drift of creamy white. In the fall the Pacific dogwood turns crimson, scarlet and gold, with bunches of red berries, vivid among the foliage. Sometimes the dogwood blooms again in September, especially if the June rains have been over-abundant.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, by an act passed in 1948, adopted the dogwood as its official floral emblem. It is forbidden for any person to pick, cut, pull or otherwise destroy any dogwood tree. Natives pass the word to newcomers and visitors in a friendly manner: "Don't touch the dogwood!" The individual who wants to have a tree of his own, to decorate his yard, can purchase same from any one of

In each province of Canada a choice has been made of a wild native flower, as a fitting representative and nine provinces have officially adopted floral emblems

by VERA L. DAYE

several western nurseries, which carry stock of trees in all sizes and ages.

The simplicity and the natural beauty of the blossom is such that its design has been successfully reproduced over and over again in many forms of costume jewellery, necklaces, earrings and broaches. Cuff links and studs in the same pattern were presented to the Duke of Edinburgh, by the people of British Columbia on the occasion of the Royal visit.

Manitoba was the first of the three prairie provinces to select its emblem, choosing in 1906 to name the wild crocus or the pasque-flower (pulsatilla ludoviciana) as its floral emblem. It is one of the earliest spring flowers. It grows in such abundance in some places that its purple blossoms give a soft purplish hue to the prairie grass. Because of its furry petals it is sometimes referred to as the "gosling plant." Its rather complex form and rich coloring are factors which have prevented its widespread application as a design on handicraft articles. Watercolor paintings of the "crocus" are prized possession of a few. Some skilful pottery workers have succeeded in conveying its beauty and form to



Pitcher Plant

candlesticks and bowls. The emblem, by Revised Statute, 1940 was described as: "The flower known botanically as the anemone patens, popularly called the crocus."

the wild rose (rosa acicularis) as its floral symbol. This beautiful flower, fondly nicknamed by many "the prairie rose," heralds the coming of summer. From mid-June until late July, its blossoms, varying from pale pink to a deep red against the lush green of summer foliage, lend grace and beauty to roadsides, fields, hills and valleys. Its fragrance hangs in the air, especially on a still evening. Many

bright companions, among the summer flowers compete with the rose for attention, but it holds a sure and warm spot in the affection and admiration of the prairie-dweller.

In 1941, the Legislature of Saskatchewan passed an act, naming the "flower popularly called the prairie lily" as its official floral emblem. This gay and stately flower (*lillum philadelphicum*) is also known as the red or orange lily. With its tall clusters of reddish-orange blossoms, spotted delicately with deep brown, sometimes almost vermilion in color, make it the most showy and attractive of the prairie summer flowers.



Dogwood

The prairie lily literally sets its cap with brilliance and a regal air, to attract color-loving bees and butterflies, by providing spots and lines on the inner surface of its petals to lure the visiting insects inside. And the nectar-gathering bee as well as the butterfly obligingly carry quantities of pollen away, to fertilize the next lily they call upon and so assure the perpetuation of the species.

ONTARIO in 1927, named the wild trillium, member of a branch of the lily family, as its official floral emblem. It is familiar to many as the wake-robin. Story has it that the trillium is supposed to wake the robin

(Please turn to page 77)



Violet

1953 FASHIONS FOR HOMES

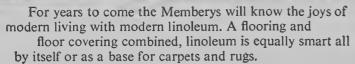
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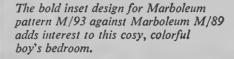


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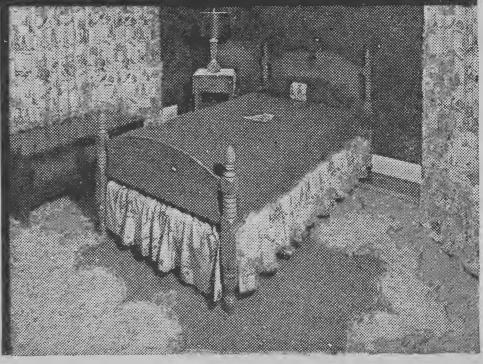


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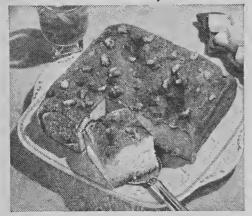


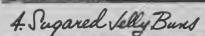


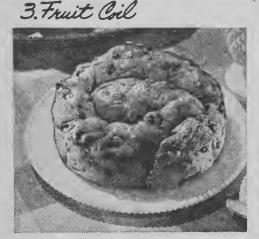
One Basic Dough makes

Tyummy dessert treats!

1. Cinnamon Square 2. Apricot Figure 8









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Basic COFFEE CAKE Dough

Scald

2 cups milk

Remove from heot and cool to lukeworm. In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

1/2 cup lukewarm water 2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelapes Fleischmann's **Fast Rising Dry Yeast**

Let stond 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukeworm milk ond

4 well-beaten eggs 1 teaspaon vanilla

Sift together twice

7 cups ance-sifted bread flour 1/2 cup granulated sugar

1 tablespoan salt Stir obout 6 cupfuls into the yeast mixture; beot until smooth and elastic. Work in remoining dry ingredients ond

21/3 cups (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured boord ond kneod dough lightly until smooth and elostic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in a worm place, free from drought, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured boord and kneed lightly until smooth. Divide into 4 equal portions and finish as follows:

1. CINNAMON SQUARE

NEEDS NO

REFRIGERATION

Combine ½ cup granulated sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon; sprinkle on board. Place one portion of dough on sugar mixture and roll into a 12-inch square; fold dough from back to front, then from left to right; repeat this rolling and folding twice, using a little flour on the board, if necessary; seal edges. Place in greased 8-inch square pan; press out to edges. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled. Cream 2 tbsps. butter or margarine, 1/3 cup granulated sugar and ½ tsp. cinnamon; mix in ¼ cup broken walnuts and 1 tbsp. milk. Spread over risen dough. Bake at 350°, 30 to 35 mins.

2. APRICOT FIGURE EIGHT

Combine ½ cup brown sugar, 1 tbsp. flour, ½ tsp. mace and ½ cup finely-chopped nuts. Roll out one portion of dough into a rectangle about 22 by 6 inches. Spread with 2 tbsps. soft butter or margarine; sprinkle with nut mixture. Fold dough lengthwise into 3 layers. Twist dough from end to end; form into figure 8 on greased pan. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled. Bake at 350°, about 30 mins. Fill crevices of hot figure 8 with thick apricot jam; spread other surfaces with white icing; sprinkle with nuts.

3. FRUIT COIL

Knead into one portion of dough, 2 tsps. grated orange rind, ½ cup raisins, ¼ cup chopped nuts and ¼ cup well-drained cut-up red and green maraschino cherries. Roll out dough, using the hands, into a rope about 30 inches long. Beginning in the centre of a greased deep 8-inch round pan, swirl rope loosely around and around to edge of pan. Brush with 2 tbsps. melted butter or margarine; sprinkle with mixture of ¼ cup granulated sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon. Cover and let rise until doubled. Bake at 350°, 35 to 40 mins.

4. SUGARED JELLY BUNS

Cut one portion of dough into 12 equal-sized Cut one portion of dough into 12 equal-sizeu pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth round ball; roll in melted butter or margarine, then in granulated sugar. Place, well apart, on greased pan; flatten slightly. Cover and let rise until doubled. Form an indentation in the top of each bun by twisting the handle of a knife in the top; fill with jelly. Cover and let rise 15 mins. longer. Bake at 350°, 15 to 18 mins.

Meals for Working Men

Tasty meals that please a hungry family can be quickly made



Come spring serve a satisfying Swiss steak dinner.

TITH the men folk working on the land and the children spending most of their time out of doors appetites are hearty. Yet the homemaker likes to spend less time than usual in the kitchen when there are so many things to do in the sunny outdoors. Plan for quicker meals that take little watching yet are filling and nutritious.

Serve the meat loaf with baked potatoes for an easy-to-do oven meal. All-in-one meals such as the man's meal or the wiener casserole are easy to serve and save dishes. And serve any leftover meat with a barbecue sauce for a quick and tasty supper

When the new potatoes, new carrots and green peas are ready in the garden serve them in a cream sauce surrounded with curled wieners that have been broiled or fried in hot deep fat. Slit the wieners almost through lengthwise, then slit each half again in the same manner. When cooked they will curl up and practically turn themselves inside out. Arrange them in a circle on a large plate and fill the center with the combined creamed vegetables.

Individual Swiss Steak

3 lb. round, chuck ¾ c. flour or shoulder 1 large onion steak 2 inches ½ c. fat thick 1½ c. water or tomato juice Salt and pepper

Cut steak into serving pieces. Season and place on well floured board. Cover with flour and pound with edge of heavy saucer. Continue to turn, flour and pound until all flour is taken up by steak. Brown onion in hot fat in heavy pan. Remove onion and brown meat on both sides; place onions on top. Add liquid and cover. Cook slowly or bake at 350° F. for 3 hours. More liquid may be added if necessary. Arrange on large platter with browned onion rings and latticed carrots. Accompany with fluffy mashed potatoes, crisp cole slaw and hot biscuits. For dessert serve a lemon pudding.

Salmon Cups

2 T. butter 1 T. prepared 2 T. flour mustard 1/4 tsp. pepper 4 hard-cooked ½ tsp. salt eggs ½ c. celery 1 c. milk 1 c. grated 1 lb. can of salmon

Melt butter; add flour, pepper and salt. Gradually add milk; cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Flake salmon and add. Chop hard-cooked eggs and dice celery. Add with mustard to mixture. Heat thoroughly; pour into 6 wellgreased custard cups. Top with grated cheese. Place in pan with 1 inch of hot water. Bake until cheese is brown.

Meat Loaf Special

1/3 c. brown sugar
1 c. crushed pineapple

1 lb. ground, smoked ham or shoulder

1 lb. ground pork c. dry bread crumbs

1/4 tsp. pepper 2 eggs

c. milk

Grease a loaf pan about $5\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. Sprinkle in brown sugar. Drain pineapple well and spread in loaf pan. Combine ground meat, dry bread crumbs, beaten eggs, milk and seasonings. Mix thoroughly and pack in pan. Bake at 375° F. for 1¼ hours. Turn upside down

on platter to serve. Serve with buttered green beans and mashed potatoes.

Beef Barbecue

3 c. cooked chop-1/4 c. water 1/4 c. Worcesterped beef ½ c. butter shire sauce 1/4 c. tomato catsup 1 c. vinegar 3/4 tsp. sugar ¼ c. chili sauce 2 T. lemon juice ½ tsp. dry mus-½ clove garlic

Fasten garlic clove to a string. Mix all ingredients but meat and simmer 10 minutes to blend seasonings. Remove garlic. Add cooked meat and simmer slowly. Serve on cooked rice or noodles with a crisp vegetable relish.

Man's Meal

1 c. cooked carrots 1/4 c. flour 1 lb. veal 1 c. green beans 2 c. mashed shoulderT. fat potatoes 1 egg yolk 3 c. water 1/2 c. sliced onions 1 T. cream Salt and pepper

Brown onion slices in hot fat. Cut veal in 11/2-inch cubes; roll in flour, salt and pepper. Remove onions from pan. Brown meat on all sides well. Add water and simmer until tender (1 to 1½ hours). Add onion, cooked carrot chunks and green beans. Put in casserole and top with mashed potatoes. Brush with mixture of egg yolk and cream. Brown in 375° F oven for 30 minutes.

Wiener Casserole

2 T. fat ½ c. chopped 2 T. flour ½ tsp. salt onions 6 wieners 1/4 tsp. pepper 1/4 tsp. chili powde 3½ c. canned tomatoes¼ tsp. thyme

Melt fat and fry onions until ligh brown. Slice wieners diagonally and ad to hot fat. Brown well. Stir in canne tomatoes. Mix flour, salt, pepper an water. Add seasonings. Blend well an stir into tomato mixture. Simmer unt thickened. Turn into 2-quart cassero and top with corn bread batter. Bake 400° F. oven for 35 minutes. Serves

Curried Lamb

1½ lbs. lamb shoul- ½ tsp. salt der or breast 1/16 tsp. pepper 2½ c. boiling water 1 tsp. chopped parsley 2 pepper berries 1/4 c. minced onion ½ tsp. Worcester-2 T. fat shire sauce or 2 T. flour 3 drops Tobasco 1/2 tsp. curry sauce powder

Cut meat into 1-inch cubes, cover wi cold water, heat to boiling quickly a drain. Add boiling water and pepper be ries. Cook below boiling point until me is tender. Drain; save stock. Melt for add onion and cook until light brow Add flour and seasonings, then add sto slowly. When thick add meat, parsle and sauce. Serve with rice.

Springtime Salads

Bring spring to the table early with these crisp salads

CALADS are fun to make. There well. Mix all ingredients and serve. are no exact rules to follow, no set ingredients to add. By using your imagination refrigerated leftovers can be made into different and delicious salads.

Before the green vegetables are ready in the garden, canned or winter vegetables and fruits and leftover fish or meat will form the basis of your salads. Add finely chopped walnuts or salted peanuts to tossed salads for flavor and crispness. Diced sweet pickles or chopped onion adds a tang to the salad as will mustard, celery seed or relish added to the dressing.

Drain all canned fruits and vegetables well by allowing them to stand in a sieve for 5 or 10 minutes. Drain the excess juice from grapefruit and orange chunks, too, before adding them to a salad and wrap freshly washed vegetables and fruits in a tea towel until the moisture is absorbed.

Winter Salad

6 slices orange 3 T. cream cheese 6 whole prunes 1 T. tart dressing

Arrange each large, thick slice of orange on a lettuce leaf. Remove pits from cooked prunes. Mix dressing and cream cheese. Fill prunes to overflowing with cheese mixture. Place on orange slices. Serve as side salad with main course. Serves 6.

Fruit Salad

½ c. canned 2 tsp. lemon juice strawberries 1 tsp. gelatin ½ c. diced pine-4 tsp. honey apple 1 c. heavy cream ½ c. diced orange ½ c. mayonnaise sections

Drain canned fruit well. Combine fruit and lemon juice. Chill. Soften gelatin in 1 T. cold water then dissolve over hot water. Strain honey and add with fruit to gelatin. Whip cream and fold in with mayonnaise. Freeze until firm. Cut in squares and serve on lettuce leaves. Serves 8.

Rainbow Salad

ber, 1 c. tomato chunks. Chop vegetables

fine, then measure. Drain canned peas

½ c. grated cheese

1 c. fin'ely chop-1 c. canned peas ped cabbage ½ tsp. salt 1 c. finely chop-1/8 tsp. pepper ped raw carrot 1 tsp. sugar 1/4 c. vinegar ½ c. finely chopped onion

1 c. diced celery Add any of following if you like: 1 c. green pepper, 1 c. lettuce, ½ c. cucum-

Serves 6.

Cole Slaw with Mustard

1 envelope gelatin 3 eggs ¼ c. cold water ½ c. heavy cream ½ c. chopped pea-3/4 c. sugar T. dry mustard nuts3/4 tsp. salt 3/4 c. French dress-6 c. raw cabbage ing 1 c. vinegar

Soften gelatin in cold water. Combine sugar, mustard and salt. Add vinegar and slightly beaten eggs. Cook, stirring over low heat until thickened. Do not boil. Remove from heat. Add softened gelatin and stir until dissolved. Whip cream and fold into chilled gelatin mixture. Rinse quart mold with cold water then add mustard gelatin. Chill until firm.

Shred cabbage and toss with peanuts and tart dressing. Unmold mustard mold into center of platter. Surround with cole slaw. Serves 8.

Bacon and Egg Salad

4 eggs 3 c. French dress-12 slices bacon ing 4 green onions 2 slices crisp toast 1 head lettuce

Hard cook eggs; fry bacon until crisp. Peel and chop eggs. Crumble bacon coarsely. Chop green onions. Tear lettuce into bite-size pieces. If you wish slice cauliflower flowerettes thin to make 34 c. Toss lightly. Cut crisp toast into cubes; rub with garlic clove if desired. Add toast to salad bowl then add other ingredients. Just before serving add French dressing. Toss. Add salt and pepper if needed.

Health Salad

1¼ c. cabbage 1/4 c. shredded 1¼ c. diced apples carrots 1/4 c. dressing, very 34 c. cooked prunes ½ c. raisins 1/4 c. nuts

Shred cabbage fine. Dice unpeeled apples. Cut up cooked prunes. Plump raisins by steaming or leaving in very hot water for 10 minutes then draining well. Shred carrots and chop nuts fine. Toss well; add dressing and toss again.

Cardinal Salad

1 pkg. lemon 2 tsp. onion juice gelatin 1 T. horseradish 1 c. boiling water 34 c. diced celery 3/4 c. beet juice 1 c. cooked diced 3 T. vinegar ½ tsp. salt

Dissolve lemon-flavored gelatin in water. Add juice from cooked beets, vinegar, salt, onion juice and horseradish. Chill until slightly thickened. Fold in



Orange and prune salad adds color and flavor to early spring meals.

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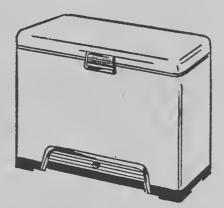
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diced celery and diced cooked beets. Turn into individual molds. Serve on crisp lettuce and top with mayonnaise or dressing.

Spiced Beet Salad

2 c. pickled beets 1 tsp. prepared 4 lettuce cups horseradish 1 c. cottage cheese 1½ T. chives

Arrange slices of pickled beets on lettuce cups on individual salad plates or large plate. Add cream to cottage cheese until right consistency for eating. Add horseradish and chives. Place scoop or mound of mixture in center of each group of beet slices.

Carolina Salad

14 lb. raisins
13 c. sour creant
14 lbs. apples

4 c. shredded cabbage

Wash raisins; soak overnight in sour cream. Slice apples fine without removing skins. Shred cabbage fine. Toss, then add raisins in sour cream.

Cottage Salad

1 c. cottage cheese 8-12 slices tomato
½ c. sliced radishes ¼ c. sour cream
½ c. diced green ¼ tsp. salt
onions Paprika

onions Paprika

Combine cottage cheese, sliced radishes, diced onion with sour cream and seasonings. Place half tomato slices on large plates. Cover with mixture. Top with second slice of tomato. Pass salad dress-

Carrot-Lettuce Salad

2 c. ground carrots

1 lemon ½ c. sugar

Grind-carrots then measure. Remove lemon seeds and grind. Add sugar. Chill in refrigerator for several hours or overnight. Serve as a salad or as a relish with meat.

Kidney Bean Salad

1 clove garlic 3 T. vinegar

3 T. vinegar 2 tsp. salt

1 tsp. mustard 1 tsp. mustard 14 tsp. paprika 18 tsp. pepper 23 c. salad oil 2 T. chopped onion

3 c. cooked kidney beans

½ c. chopped celery

Crush garlic in a small mixing bowl. Add vinegar, let stand 10 minutes then remove garlic. Add salad oil and seasonings with chopped onion. Beat until well blended. Pour over cooked and well drained kidney beans. Add celery. Mix lightly; cover and chill several hours. Serve on lettuce leaves. Garnish with minced parsley.

Uncooked Dressing

1 tin sweetened condensed milk tard
1 c. vinegar 1-2 tsp. dry mustard
1 tard
1/4 tsp. salt

egg

Put all ingredients in a quart sealer. Close tight. Shake until well mixed. Store in refrigerator. Use 1 tsp. mustard unless family like a very tart dressing. This dressing may be used for any salad but is extra good with fruit salads.

Whipped Cream Dressing

3 eggs 1 pint whipped cream 1 T. butter 1 tsp. dry mustard 1 transfer tard

Beat egg yolks, add vinegar. Mix butter, mustard and sugar; add egg yolks and vinegar. Cook over slow fire then stir in beaten egg whites. Let cool and add whipped cream. Serve on fruit salad.

Cooked Dressing

1 egg 1 tsp. salt 34 c. milk 1 tsp. dry mus-2 T. flour tard 1½ T. sugar Cayenne pepper 34 c. vinegar 2 T. butter

Beat egg slightly and add milk. Mix flour, sugar, salt and few grains cayenne in top of double boiler; add milk gradually; cook over hot water until thick (10 minutes). Add butter, vinegar and dry mustard. Cool.



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In Form for Spring

Certain beauty faults which the season brings to our attention and steps toward self-improvement by the question and answer method

by LORETTA MILLER

OME spring! We shed our heavier outer clothing. That tends to make any woman or girl conscious of her figure outline. Lighter, gayer materials in spring and summer dresses may serve to emphasize the "lumpy" or bulky figure. The bright sunshine shows up defects in hair and skin. A few problems are typical of spring: what to do about rolls of excess fat around the middle, bumpy hips, how to deal with hair ends that are split, what to do about fingernails that split into layers. But let's examine a few sample "Questions and Answers."

Question: What can be done about excess weight? I've gained almost 20 pounds this past winter and all of my spring and summer clothes are too small for me. Also, I realize my face is too full and I seem to look much older.

Answer: There is no doubt but that many women add years to their appearance when they allow themselves to become overweight. If this weight has accumulated over the entire body the best plan is to go on a reducing diet. If one is in good health there is no reason why a general diet cannot be followed. Perhaps your local hospital will let you have their "1,000-Calorie Diet." If such a diet is not available, you can follow a sensible plan by cutting down on portions and temporarily eliminating sweets, starches, iried and greasy foods from your diet. If your liquid intake is more than equivalent to six glasses each day, cut down on beverages with meals.

Question: My hair never seems to grow and almost every hair end is split and discolored. How can I trim off these ends without actually cutting my hair straight across the ends?

Answer: You can do quite a professional job of trimming off split hair ends by following these directions: First brush your hair well and part it in its usual place. Then make another part an inch away. Now section off the first strand making about a square inch lock. Pin the other hairs away from this one lock which is taken between your fingers and twisted ropefashion as you slowly slide your fingers down to the end of the strand. Next, with your other hand run the fingers from the end of the strand toward the scalp in order to rough up the little split ends. Still holding the strand firmly, take scissors and clip off only the offending ends. Then pin this lock of hair away from the next while you follow through the same routine. Go over your head, strand by strand, until all visible ends have been clipped. Then brush and comb hair into place. It will look better and you will find it prettier and easier to handle.

Question: My nails seem to grow out just enough to encourage me, then they split into layers and peel off. Is there any treatment I can give my fingertips?

Answer: To encourage nails to grow and prevent their splitting and peeling, you will find regular buffing and the daily application of corrective oil helpful. Use a chamois buffer and buff your nails every day, devoting about one minute to each nail. This stimu-

lates circulation through the fingertips and helps nature strengthen your nails. Your local drug or department stores carry either a good nail oil or cream and you will find either beneficial. After buffing the nails and scrubbing the fingertips with a lathered brush, dry well and make a liberal application of oil or cream to the nails and cuticle. Do this the very last thing at night or when you will be able to let the corrective remain on the fingertips. If you want to do a real beautifying job, use hand lotion or cream at the same time and wear a pair of loose-fitting cotton gloves to bed. Use an emery board instead of a harsh metal file for shaping the nails and always move it from side to side instead of up and down.

Question: What can be done to erase deep frown lines on my forehead and at the corners of my eyes? These lines make me look much older than I am.

Answer: To help prevent eye lines it is first important to do away with the cause . . . namely the habit of frowning or squinting. If your vision is good and you have had your eyes examined lately, the habit of squinting may be due to poor lighting facilities. Check every possible cause and correct it. Then to help prevent eye lines from forming use a rich skin lubricant around your eyes. Make the application, then use the cushions of your fingers in a very light circular movement over your forehead and under your eyes. The new lanoline creams, both in solid and liquid form, are excellent and should be used every night before retiring. Most of the lanoline preparations are absorbed by the skin at once and will not soil bed linens. Remember not to frown or

Question: How can I get rid of rolls of excess fat around my waistline? I'm a bit overweight, but most of it seems mostly to be around my middle. I'm only twenty years old and my figure seems hopeless. This unattractive weight bulges around the waistline and even over the top of my slip and "bra."

Answer: First it would be advisable to find out whether this excess weight is due to some glandular disturbance or whether it is simply a question of being 'too fat due to natural causes. If your doctor has not already put you on a diet, and if you are in good health, by all means discipline yourself and cut down on your food intake. To make any excess weight around the middle less noticeable follow a series of stretching exercises. You will find these exercises wonderful for improving your posture and certainly as a weight reducer. First stand erect and stretch to your full height. Next, without moving the feet, take a deep breath and draw your head and shoulders still higher as you seesaw your shoulders upward and s-t-r-e-t-c-h! As you reach your fullest height, place your hands over your ribs at the sides and notice how the fatty covering seems to flatten. Relax, then repeat the stretching movement. Do this at least 25 times every morning and 25 times every night.



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rassing blemishes.

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1. Gream-wash

2. Night cream. Smooth on Noxzema so that its softening, soothing ingredients can help your skin look smoother, lovelier. Always pat a bit extra over any blemishes to help heal them—fast! You will see a big improvement as you go on faithfully using Noxzema. It's greaseless. No smeary pillow!

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160-2 -

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when you come home

will you bring hera

pound of Red Rose Tea.

Mum says be sure it

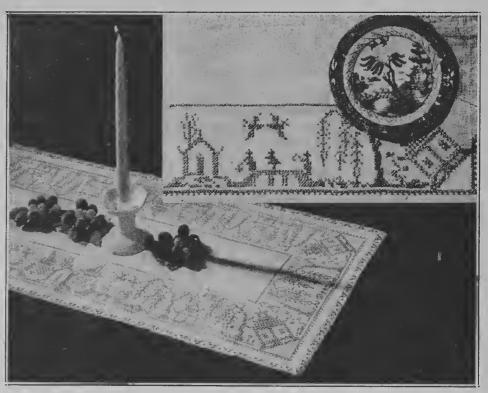
is Red Rose Tea. She

likes it the best.

your little girl.

Judith.

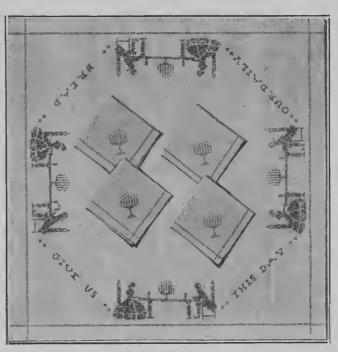
Blue Willow Runner



Design No. 853

The Blue Willow story is handsomely told in three shades of blue cross stitches on this lovely linen runner. The embroidered section of the runner measures 14 by 48 inches. The cut size of the linen is 18 by 52 inches. This makes a beautiful piece for a refrectory table and can be used as a luncheon or informal dinner cloth for two people. It is most attractive on a dining table between meals or it can be used on a buffet. You will enjoy working out the design. Design is No. 853 and comes to you stamped on best-quality white Irish embroidery linen, complete with working chart. Price \$1.65. Three shades of blue threads are 50 cents extra.

Luncheon Cloth Motif



Design No. 675

Cross stitch is used throughout for this most attractive and interesting luncheon cloth motif. We used a medium blue thread for the wording; two shades of blue for the figures and furniture and the candle flames are red satin stitch. It is an outstanding design and one we would recommend to any needlewoman who is looking for a piece to enter in an exhibition; to own for special occasions or to give as an unusual gift. The cloth is 45 inches square; the

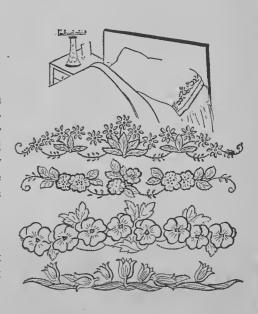
serviettes 15 inches. It is design No. 675. Price complete with working chart and four serviettes, \$3.50. Threads are 45 cents extra.

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Design No. T-162

No need to ask whether or not you can use pillow slip motifs. Needlewomen are always looking for new designs. These are field daisies, wild roses, pansies and tulips — a happy choice for this flower season of the year. All four designs are included on the one transfer which is No. T-162. Price 25 cents.

Address orders and send payment to The Country Guide Needlework Department, Winnipeg, Man.



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Floral Emblems

Continued from page 70

into song in early springtime. The dainty white blooms, with pink throats, push through the snow in the rich, moist woodlands in early spring. By the rule-of-three, their existence seems to be regulated: three petals, three sepals, three styles, twice-three stamens.

The roots of the trillium are said to be poisonous. In them next year's leaves lie curled, throughout the winter. Perhaps this is the reason that tilliums do not take kindly to transplanting. It is best to leave them in their natural habitat.

Quebec, alone among the provinces, has no official flower emblem. But Quebec has on its Coat of Arms, three graceful *Fleur-des-lis*, adapted originally from the blue flag (*iris versi-color*). Some government departments consider this flower of chivalry the provincial emblem. But it yet awaits official blessing. The wild blue flag or tris is variegated with white, green and yellow, standing out strongly against the green of its sword-like leaves.

New Brunswick's flower emblem is the violet, the common, purple meadow or hooded violet. To the school children of the province goes the honor of the selection of the violet as New Brunswick's floral emblem. When the desired Order-in Council was passed in 1936, an enterprising florist presented each member of the Legislature with a bouquet of violets, reminding him that the action marked a memorable occasion.

During May and June, the waysides, meadows and marshes are bright with these flowers of royal hue. There are 16 different varieties in the province: nine purple, five white and two yellow. The white varieties have a sweet perfume, while the purple and the yellow have no scent. The yellow violets are rather scarce, hiding away in shady dells. Violets can be successfully transplanted to a garden if you are careful to lift the whole crown or clump, with plenty of earth attached. They will do especially well in a rock garden or in borders where the roots can hide themselves under rocks. A dressing of well-rotted manure or compost makes excellent fertilizer.

Prince Edward Island, the smallest of the Canadian provinces, was the last to choose its flower emblem. The decision was made around 1947. The islanders chose one of the rarest of all wild flowers, the pink or Venus lady slipper, sometimes called the moccasin flower. It belongs to the orchid family.

The blossom is large and showy, drooping from the tip of a stem which may stand from six to twelve inches in height. It has a delicate fragrance and blooms through May and June in deep, sandy woods. Once the commonest of orchids, the lady slipper today hides away in lonely forest aisles, far from grasping hands which pull it root and all. In choosing this exquisite orchid, Prince Edward Islanders hope to draw attention to it, protect it and bring it back to something like its former abundance. Much could be written of the complex mechanism of the blossom as a device to attract and hold the bumblebee, until he has fulfilled his mission of pollen transportation.

Much and more in the same vein could be written about Newfoundland's emblem, the pitcher plant; a tall, graceful plant that stands from one to two feet in height. It grows in mossy, spongy swamps or in peat bogs. Its flowering season is May and June. The blossoms are reddish-purple, sometimes shaded with green or pink. It has been used as a design on penny coins.

Countrywoman

Continued from page 69

thing invisible in turn warms the heart and kindles the imagination. Who will deny the power of sentiment?

A particular and fitting example of this is furnished in a little book, "Wild Flowers of the Prairie Provinces," by Elizabeth Burnett Flock, published by School Aids and Text Books, Regina: "Love of roses dates back to early times in the history of the race. In art, music, legend and literature, roses have played a prominent part in the history of our race. Perhaps more myths exist about the origin of the first rose than any other flower. They come from many countries."

Household Hints

Add butter to vegetables as soon as they are drained. Put them back on the heat to steam for a minute or two afterwards.

To soften butter in a hurry fill a small china bowl with hot water, let stand until the bowl is really hot. Pour out water and invert the bowl over the butter. In a minute or two the butter is just right for spreading.

Two stuffed small chickens take less time to cook than one large bird. Cook uncovered in a shallow pan with a rack in the bottom.

To save leftover yolks drop them into boiling water, simmer 15 minutes then cool. Store in a refrigerator until ready to use for sandwiches, garnishes or salads.

To substitute all-purpose flour for cake flour decrease the quantity by two tablespoons per cup of cake flour required.

Mix diced, unpeeled red apples with shredded cabbage or diced celery for a tempting early spring salad. Add salad dressing to taste.

Condensed cream soups make tasty sauces for hot sandwich meals. Try tomato soup with a toasted cheese or mushroom soup on chicken sandwiches.

Cream of mushroom soup in scalloped potatoes is as delicious as it is new.

Store frosted cakes in a well-ventilated container.

Let baked cakes stand in the pan for 5 to 10 minutes before removing then cool on cake rack.

Egg whites have the greatest volume when they stand alone, hold their shape but still look moist and shiny.

* * * * Add sour cream to whipped potatoes along with the regular seasonings.

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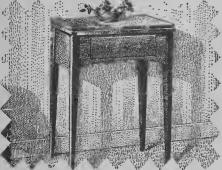
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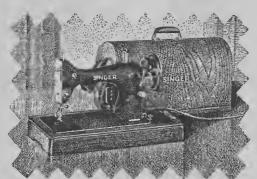


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Spring Splashes

There is nothing like a good coat of paint and a change of color scheme to brighten up the rooms of the house

by ELIZABETH CONTENT

Now that spring is here, there seem to be an endless variety of jobs claiming attention: spring planting in the fields and garden; young creatures making their appearance in the world; yards that need cleaning and machinery needing fixing. Indoors, grimy woodwork, smudgey walls, untidy cupboards and a general air of grubbiness, showing up in the bright sunshine, fairly shriek for attention.

With so much at hand to do, it just naturally falls to "the little woman" to handle the indoor painting and cleaning. There is nothing like a new coat of paint to brighten up the house, whether it be the living room, bedroom, bath or kitchen. A change of color scheme is almost as refreshing as a change of scene.

Shops have a wonderful variety of paint in stock these days. It will pay you to get as much information as you can concerning any paint you plan to buy. Enamel is still the popular finish for cabinets and cupboards, as it cleans well and maintains a good bright finish. But there are certain places where the casein or rubberized paints can be used to good effect.

For large surface areas the new rollers or sprayers work well but they are not suitable for finishing intricate corners. Brushes, of good quality, are expensive, so handle them with care. If they were not thoroughly cleaned after the last job they can be boiled gently in vinegar and water to soften them. The paint can should be wide enough for the brush. If it isn't, then pour the paint into another, widermouthed can. All paints need to be well stirred and there are special contraptions for doing this job in some stores.

Usually the paint is just about the right consistency for use, when you open the new can, and have stirred it properly. But toward the end, especially if you have not finished the job in one day, it tends to thicken and may need to be diluted. This should be done only with the thinner advised for that particular product. And the same holds true for mixing paints. If you try to combine different "brand" paints, in these days of special lines, you may find that they will not blend together. Each manufacturer has his individual "recipe" for a paint mix. Even though they may look alike, paints may "disagree" with each other to the extent that the finished job is unsatisfactory.

A little of the thinner for the paint you are using may be used on the wiping rags, to good effect. Set the can on a paper plate, tray, or in a small low box which can be moved readily. Arm yourself with a good supply of clean wiping rags, and if you are an amateur wear gloves. Have the proper ladder on hand to reach the higher surfaces. It is much easier to sit on a stool for the lower-wall areas, than it is to paint from a kneeling position.

Brushes, which are to be used shortly again, may be stood in a can of water overnight. It is better to hang them from a wire or cardboard, so that the bristles do not touch the bottom of the can. Be sure to see that they are thoroughly cleaned and ready for the next job, by cleansing them in thinner, turpentine, coal oil or in vinegar and water. Then wash them thoroughly in soap and water and hang outside to dry, before storing. There is nothing so annoying as to find your pet brush unusable the next time you need it. If you are using the new water paints, they are easily washed out in water.

Now the theory of painting sounds fine! Watching the professionals, with their neat strokes, it appears simple. You may think the job will be fun. But beware - there are pitfalls! Resist the temptation to dip the brush too deeply into the paint, or it will likely go on too thickly, and you may have a "wave" form at the lower end of the brush line, when you come to the next brush stroke, especially if you are working with a quick-drying paint. If you are working on a higher surface, the paint may run down the brush handle and from there drips to the gloves. Then the telephone rings! Answering, you may find afterwards, that you have left smears on the door knob, the receiver and probably a few splotches off your clothes, on the chair or wall. The hazard possibilities are endless. In a situation like this it is best to apply the wiping rags, dampened with a little coal oil or turps, immediately on the smears and the brush handle. Take another pair of gloves and start anew.

The amateur painter, intent on her job, may unknowingly drop a blob of paint on the floor, then step on it and leave her mark as she travels about. The remedy here is to wipe up the tracks, as soon as you see them, and wipe off the soles of your shoes, and then proceed.

One exciting accident happened in our home, when the painter tripped on a rather long stirring-stick, protruding from the can. That stick, after leaving splashes on the painter's garment, spun wildly around the floor and flew into a far corner. Equally exciting was the occasion when the operator who was using a roller, well supplied with casien paint, caught the edge of the tray on his coat button and the paint poured down his front. I will not attempt to describe the following few moments. The most amusing accomplishment was made by my little sister, aged four. Mother was busy painting and as Sis begged to help, e was handed a can of well-thinned paint and a tooth brush. Sister gave her little toilet chair a workmanlike coat of lovely green, using that tooth brush. Which goes to show that concentration and care count more than

Painting has always been a happy time at our house. Despite accidents, the inevitable interruptions and delays, temperatures do cool down and upsets right themselves. After all is over and the job done, it is a wonderful satisfaction to sit back and admire the newly painted cupboards, the gleaming walls.

For Summer

No. 4270—A teen-age one-piece dress that is as flattering as it is easy to make. Gathered skirt is 101 inches around; the bodice is snug and the yoke fits out over the shoulders like a cap sleeve. Second version has tiny sleeves with white banding to match the white yoke. Self belt or ribbon sash. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 3¾ yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4273—Mother-and-daughter fashions are fun to make and fun to wear. This tiny dress has a full flared skirt, a sash at the back and a square neckline formed by the wee cap sleeves on the fitted bodice. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1% yards 35-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4288—The 124-inch flared skirt has two tucks on each side of the skirt front; the shaped bodice has a square neckline and cap sleeves to match daughter's dress. Make the shoulder sections of eyelet with pockets to match for a cool afternoon dress. Or omit the braid and add a wide crushed belt of a contrasting shade. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3% yards 35-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4221—A two-piece suit dress to make of yellow linen with brown belt and buttons. Fashion features include a double-breasted top, small mandarin collar, three-quarter or short sleeves and a slim skirt. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4½ yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

3891

4247



No. 3891—A simple-to-make blouse for summer is self-bound at arms and neckline. There's a short opening at the back of the neck. Other versions include a sleeveless blouse with a square neck and one with a Peter Pan collar and pockets. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 14 requires 1% yards 35-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 3983—This skirt is made from 1 yard of material. It has only one seam—at center back and the hip pockets are cut in one with the skirt. Sizes 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist (12 to 18 years). Material required for all sizes 1 yard 54-inch; pocket lining ¼-yard 35-inch. Price 35 cents.

No. 4247—A figure-flattering summer dress with a V neckline, gathered bodice and elongated front skirt panel. Sleeves may be three-quarter length or short and shirred. Skirt flares gracefully. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40, 42 and 44-inch bust. Size 20 requires 3% yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

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The Saga of Susie

Continued from page 12

kill. They were never cruel, nor vicious when prey escaped. Instinct told them perfectly the degree of danger they had to face from enemies—the horned owls swooping suddenly from the sombre palisades of spruce along the river, or a coyote warily circling a knoll.

Once, a big sharp-shinned hawk, probably in error, swooped down on the hillside where the skunks were rooting amidst the purple-barked berry bushes and the old dry grasses. It was hard to keep from laughing at the non-chalant manner in which Susie straightened her back and raised her tail. No attacker, then, has any excuse



"Phew!-For a minute I didn't think we'd make the top!"

for not being able to identify the markings—and the hawk made a wing-shattering bank in another direction.

And once, on a drizzling September evening, when hunters' shotguns were coughing in the duck haunts farther upriver, a mongrel dog burst through the dank bushes. The reaction of the skunks was different from anything I'd seen before. Without any attempt to be curious, or to advise the dog to move on, Susie whirled, stamped with her forefeet and watched round one shoulder. When the dog attacked madly—as beginners always do—the skunk let him have a virtual jet-spray at the supreme psychological moment.

Even Susie's family watched her in astonishment from their various positions on the hillside, as the dog, yelping pitifully and tearing at his eyes, headed blindly back upriver.

The fishing season was about done now-the last I'd ever spend in such a Utopian, manner. The skunks-harder to find in a unit now-had grown to be a part of my daily life. Webs of waterfowl trailed over the river again. By day, the woods were incredibly noisy; and at night; the scent of fallen leaves rose from every hollow and ravine. Great days those for skunks to be digging dens. Great nights to be foraging, without let up, building up those thick layers of fat for the winter hibernation . . . Susie, for reasons only she knew, moved to another hillside. Each day she worked on an enormous new den, carrying mouthfuls of fine dry grass for the lining. The young males went farther west-to new embankments up the flats, a favorite skunk-haunt in years gone by. I put my fishing rod away, thinking I'd seen the end of them for that summer.

At the oddest times, a strange feeling of loneliness would come over me. Sometimes in the hot haze of midafternoon, plowing the fields or up on a bundle stack, I'd see, crazily, 11 black-and-white plumes on a berry-

scented hillside. Or coming from the barn, after the evening chores, I'd stare, suddenly, at the thinning bush and the ember skyline—and think of them.

THE last wedges of duck flew low over the barns, and then, one black windy night, a fearsome commotion in the chicken house brought me running. The flashlight beam showed me one skunk—one great enormous skunk with a black head, prowling below the roosts. My Susie!

Whether it was eggs she was after, or whether she thought a few plump hens would speed the day of hibernation, no one can say; but thievery, rascality and guilt were written all over her face. The sight of her was somehow disillusioning.

Somebody came running with the .22, and I sighted it along the flash-light beam. Then, perhaps because Susie turned to face me, a little wave of memories stilled the anger in me. I could see again, even taste again, the pleasant afternoons on the summer hills, Susie and her young watching the path I used to climb.

I lowered the gun, muttered something about "smelling up" the chicken house, and got a large cardboard box. I shooed Susie into it (over dire warnings from my parents) and dragged it unceremoniously out to the road. On my orders, my brother tied up the barking dogs, while I prepared two eggs with red pepper. I threw the eggs into the box and left Susie to sample them.

When I finally opened the lid, Susie leaped out of the opening and more or less vaulted down the black night road. Following the white stripes in the darkness, I saw her pause at last by the pigpen, then cut across the stubble-field to the noisy poplar bush. The wind was cold, and the taste of snow was in the air.

Suddenly I was aware of my family standing behind me in the night, watching me in incredulous silence. I felt forced to explain.

"Maybe she smelled me—and came to see where I lived. Maybe she just wanted to see me again."

My mother said: "The way you smell sometimes—from handling those wild brutes—I wouldn't be surprised."

When we turned toward the house, into the first big snowflakes whirling down against the light of the coal oil lamp on the window sill, I felt strangely empty, as if, for the first time in my life, I had lost something I could never again find. I had; I know that now. I had lost the magic of a certain summer, when all nature is a boy's kingdom, and everything in it falls under his spell. It has something to do with growing up: something you never quite recapture nor forget . . . any more than I have ever quite forgotten Susie and those carefree, teene days when we fraternized on the hillsides of Paddle Valley.



by T. KERR RITCHIE

UR robin red-breast came back to us a few weeks ago. We knew he was ours, for he remembers all the tricks he has learned during the three years we have known him. First of all, he taps at my bedroom window just at dawn, when one feels like turning over and having another snooze. Perhaps he times himself by the cocks in the neighborhood who invariably herald his arrival. His tap, tap is simply basic bird language for "What, no crumbs?"

But he disappears, for he appears to know that no crumbs are ever put on that window sill, because a branch of a plum tree passes near it and a stray cat might find that a convenient line of attack. As I have forgotten to put out crumbs the previous evening, I have to get up and put them on the window sill of the study. In the meantime, Robin has flown over the house and is ready for his breakfast crumbs and a microscopic ration of fat. There he abides, chirping merrily, hopping and pecking away.

Unlike the tom-tits who fly away at our approach, friend robin has no fear. His debonnaire courage always reminds me of the old Breton legend that it was the robin, which, finding Christ forsaken on the Cross, strove to draw out the cruel nails, and imbuing itself in the sacred blood, henceforth bore a breast of red as an everlasting token of its act of piety.

When I open the window Robin comes in boldly with a flutter of tiny wings and alights on his favorite perch, the top corner of a small bookcase hanging on the wall. He has no sooner come to rest than he bursts into song. His wife, who always comes along a little later, looks puzzled at this familiarity. She never ventures into the room. (Is it the same wife that he had last year?) But how he sings! If we talk too much during his performance, he is quite annoyed, flies to a convenient place between my daughter and me and sings louder than ever. So we must listen. We like his company; he is cheery, impudent and picturesque; more especially when he pirouettes like another Petrushka before the mirror by the door.

The real feasting time for robin, when his heart goes pit-a-pat, is when the gardener begins to work in the garden. Oh, the delightful worms and tasteful white grubs! The gardener, too, likes him, and he must have great confidence in the man, for he hops around about fork and spade as the earth is turned up. Then he is perfectly happy.

And what a number of testimonials he has from famous writers and poets: no Caesar nor Napoleon has ever been so loved; and few birds have been more praised than John Donne's "household bird with the red stomacher.'

James Thomson said that the redbreast was "sacred to the household gods," while William Blake wrote:

> A robin red-breast in a cage Puts all Heaven in a rage.

But I think I like best of all Wordsworth's description of friend robin: "The bird whom man loves best." That is a real tribute from a nature lover.

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DON'T WASTE A MOMENT! Put in your entry now for Blue Bonnet Sue's sensational "Happy Holiday" prizes! Thousands of dollars worth of prizes have already been mailed to winners ... thousands more will be sent out between now and the end of the contest, July 11th!

WONDERFUL PRIZES! Every single week, until July 11th, Blue Bonnet Sue's Happy Holiday Contest will be giving away super cash prizes ... plus the ultra-smart "Comet" Aeropacks by the famous McBrine baggage people ... plus Northern Electric's thrilling "Sportsman" portable radios! CONTEST IS EASY! All you do, you like Blue Bonnet Margarine best. Enclose two end-flaps with Good Housekeeping Seals of Approval from packages of Blue Bonnet, or facsimiles. Mail with your name and address - and that of your grocer - to BLUE BONNET SUE, HAPPY HOLI-DAY CONTEST, P.O. BOX 2120, TORONTO, ONT. You'll find complete contest rules and additional entry blanks at your grocer's and in packages of Blue Bonnet Margarine.

GET STARTED TODAY! Be sure you're in on every week's contest until July 11th! Yes, you can enter every week ... and as often as you like each week!

Happy Holiday Contest

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Blue Bonnet Sue Happy Holiday Contest P.O. Box 2120, Toronto, Ontario

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Don't be a die-hard



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Don't trust to hearsay when considering Tampaxfor monthly sanitary protection. Test it yourself. Note the small, neat form —

easily disposable. Note the slender white applicator for easy insertion. Note the great absorption. . . . Note the pure surgical cotton firmly stitched for security. When in place Tampax is conforming in shape so you cannot even feel it. . . . Sold at drug and notion counters in 3 absorbencies. Month's supply goes in purse. Canadian Tampax Corporation Limited, Brampton, Ontario.

Turning Sickness into Health

VERY livestock man is constantly on watch to prevent sickness in his herd. While he uses every trick known to his art, in feeding and caring for his stock to keep them healthy, the search goes on in experimental farms and research laboratories for new drugs, or undiscovered nutrients that will help control disease and keep livestock production profitable. Both government scientists and research men employed by companies selling their products to farmers, are busy in the search. To see some of this work a representative of The Country Guide was on hand at the opening of a new research station at Terre Haute, Indiana, this spring.

Opened by Charles Pfizer and Company, this experimental farm consisted of 700 acres of fertile prairie land and an extensive set of buildings which had been taken over from the United States Army. The buildings had been remodelled to house hundreds of hogs, cattle, chickens and small animals like rats and rabbits, which are being used in tests, while some of the fields had been paddocked to represent natural farm conditions for stock to be kept out-of-doors.

Said to be the first such farm to combine into a single unit, research work in animal nutrition and veterinary medicine, many projects were under way. Feeding tests with animals and poultry will ultimately show more accurately their food requirements, while such mysterious nutrients as the group called "unidentified growth factors," which have been reported in such foods as liver, whey, fish solubles, fish meal and grass juices, but which have yet to be identified, will ultimately be identified and named.

Work with antibiotics forms the greatest part of the research effort, and studies with atrophic rhinitis, red water disease, pink eye infection, fowl cholera and others, is under way. A new antibiotic, magnamycin, which is not yet available commercially,

gives promise of being a valuable aid to stockmen in the future. Commenting on work done at another of its research stations, announcement was made the day of the tour, that a treatment for one of the American poultryman's newest diseases had been discovered. Chronic respiratory disease, or just simply C.R.D., has spread swiftly over the country since it was first reported in the United States in 1943, and has loomed as a formidable menace to the health of poultry flocks. With the announcement of this first drug remedy, there was greater hope of bringing it under control.



Looking over some white rock pullets in one of the 24 feeding pens.

After considering the work already completed in the drug treatment of different diseases, company scientists peeked into the future and predicted that the day may not be far off when sick cattle, sheep and hogs will get antibiotic medicines by mouth instead of by injection.

As a final observation to those making the tour through feeding pens and research laboratory, it was announced that feed trials with 227 pigs had showed that baby pigs can be put on dry feed at five to seven days of age and they will make as good or better gains than those left with the sow.

Less Labor...More Capital

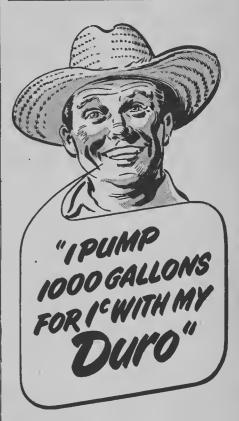
URING the last 25 years farms have become fewer and larger in western Canada, the number of persons engaged in farming has decreased, and the amount of farm machinery, together with the amount of money invested, has increased. Between 1931 and 1951 in the prairie provinces, the average number of improved acres per farm has risen from 208 to 270. The total number engaged in farming has decreased from 426,000 to 369,000, and the investment in machinery increased from \$356,658,000 to \$1,147,448,000.

Gordon Haase of the Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, recently commented on these facts as follows:

"In western Canada the build-up in farm machinery reflects two things. There was first of all the provision of machinery to replace labor that was lost to other industries. There has been a normal replenishment of machinery, following a period of less prosperous years when machinery was more difficult to obtain. Prices have been going up and machinery design has improved throughout the period.

"With these various influences in operation, it is difficult to estimate the rate at which machinery or capital is being substituted for labor in western Canada agriculture. Between 1941 and 1946, when acreage remained almost constant, about 24,000 workers left farming, and machinery investment increased by almost \$156 million, indicating that each worker's departure was accompanied by the introduction of about \$6,800 worth of machinery. Between 1946 and 1951, the machinery that replaced each farm worker was worth much more, being in the neighborhood of \$26,600 per man displaced. Subtracting from these figures the elements of price increase, improvements of design and efficiency of machines, and the normal build-up that goes with farm prosperity, is mostly a matter of guesswork. It seems reasonable to estimate, however, that other things being equal, labor has been substituted out of western agriculture at about the rate of one man for every \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of machinery that has been introduced, using current prices."





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Fighting True Loose Smut

A three-year experiment for the area control of a persistent and costly plant disease pays off

by MARGARET J. JENKINS

N 1950, a co-operative project for the control of true loose smut was established in the Kelvington district of Saskatchewan. The Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of Saskatchewan built a hot water treater of the Wisconsin model, and a machine for drying the treated seed. The Barley Improvement Institute paid for the cost of building and establishing the machines; and the Kelvington branch of the Registered Seed Growers' Association took charge of the machines. In addition, the Federal Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Saskatoon, suggested the schedule of treatment to be followed, and made various tests during the year to determine the measure of success with the

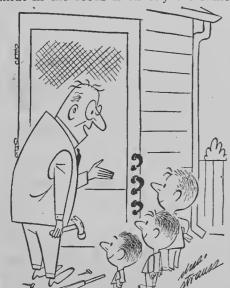
In 1951, frost, and in 1952, unfavorable harvesting conditions, cut down the yields from hot-water-treated seed. Much has been learned, however, from this practical experience.

The Barley Improvement Institute has helped also, with grants for the treatment of commercial barley, and this year is giving \$1,000 to keep a local supervisor in the field. Dr. Russell of the Laboratory of Plant Pathology has kept in close touch with the project by field inspections, embryo testing and summarizing results.

Last year the provincial government secured legislation enabling a smut control area to be formed—the first of its kind in Canada. All barley samples from the area were given an embryo test, to determine what percentage of smut to expect in the ensuing crop. A new Saskatchewan ruling establishes, as a requirement for the registration of seed barley, a certificate stating the smut content to be .5 per cent or less.

The Kelvington smut control area consists of 202 sections of land and involves 477 farms. It is now illegal to sow barley with more than .5 per cent smut infection within this area. All barley stocks have been embryo tested, and every farmer knows what his own and his neighbors' barley tests.

The farmers of the district are cooperating to insure that only low-smutcontent, or hot-water-treated barley seed is sown in the area. During the past three years it has been amply demonstrated that low-smut-content barley seed produces stands of almost smut-free barley. The percentage of smut in the seeds is exactly the same



"Now let's hear no more nonsense about not being able to reach the handle on the door."

as the percentage of smut in the resultant crop. Records of temperature, wind, rain velocity, and isolation from crops containing smut, are being compiled in an attempt to discover more about how the true loose smut infection spreads, and the effectiveness of control measures.

THE ultimate aim of the project is L to produce enough low-smut-content barley for use in starting similar control areas in other parts of Saskatchewan and neighboring provinces. Through the production of such barley on an ever-widening scale, the disease can eventually be brought under control. Seed stocks are now available in large quantities-for the first time since the project was started in 1950-from barley growers in the Kelvington Smut Control Area, Any farmer or group of farmers interested in studying such an area in their own districts, are invited to visit the area to inspect, not only the equipment, but the growing crops. Additional information can be secured by writing to the Kelvington Barley Committee, while Dr. R. S. Russell of the Laboratory of Plant Pathology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, has all the scientific data compiled from this three-year experiment.

The increased use of smut-controlled barley will benefit all barley growers by reducing the number of smut spores floating in the air.

CBC Programs Rate High

ROBABLY no people in Canada are more appreciative of the services of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation than the farmers of western Canada. It will have been a source of gratification to them to learn that CBC programs were awarded five firsts and five honorable mentions in the 17th American Exhibition of Educational Programs held recently at Ohio University. First awards were for "Summerfallow," with which all farm folk in western Canada are familiar; "Return Journey" dealing with the rehabilitation of alcoholics; "Cross Section," a series of programs on Canadian industrial life; "Her Majesty, the Queen," a program produced to mark the birthday of Queen Elizabeth; and "The Prairie Gardener," familiar to many thousands of westerners.

Honorable mention was given to "The Way of the Spirit," a Sunday noon program of religious history; "Tales for the Hundred Thousand," a series of CBC documentaries on atomic energy and other subjects; "Working Together," a school broadcast produced jointly by CBC and western departments of education; and "Canadian Primer," giving basic facts about Canada.

It is worthy of note that an official of Ohio University, mentioning the high proportion of awards to Canadian programs, said that each judging center worked independently, and had no knowledge of the selections made in other classes, adding that "the laudatory comments for Canadian programs by the various judging centers is a tribute to Canadian broadcasting."



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Industry and the Farmer

The farmer and the manufacturer are more dependent on each other than most farmers think

NE of the striking developments of the last decade that is too little appreciated by farmers generally, is that there is now a closer integration between agriculture and manufacturing than at any previous time in the world's history.

This development is somewhat more marked in the United States than in Canada, due partly to the greater diversification of agriculture in that country than in ours, partly to the earlier or more extensive development of manufacturing in the United States than in Canada, and partly to the more general appreciation of, and expenditure on, research relating to industrial products. Nevertheless, Canadians and Americans live in an economic climate which is in many respects similar, and if there are differences between the amount of direct interdependence that exists between agriculture and industry, they are differences largely of degree.

A recent issue of the Chemurgic Digest, official organ of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, calls attention to three aspects of the present farm situation.

First is the fact that today one out of every six Americans is engaged in producing food, whereas a century ago about four out of every five were living and working on farms.

Second, is the statement that last year U.S. population increased by 7,392 persons per day, who required enough additional food to fill a freight train of 83 cars every year, based on the estimate that the average adult eats his weight in food every six or eight weeks.

The third point involves the fact that North Americans are "hopelessly dependent on steel, chemicals, oil, rubber and power." In support of this argument it is reported that America's 5.3 million farmers use 15 billion kilowatt hours of electrical power annually, or enough to supply the cities of Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore and Houston. They also used last year seven million tons of finished steel, 50 million tons of chemical materials, 16.5 billion gallons of crude petroleum, and 320 million pounds of raw rubber.

On the other side of the picture is the fact that of the total receipts by farmers from the sale of farm products, a very substantial percentage comes today, not only from processors of foodstuffs, but from manufacturers who use farm products as raw materials for the manufacture of many industrial products.



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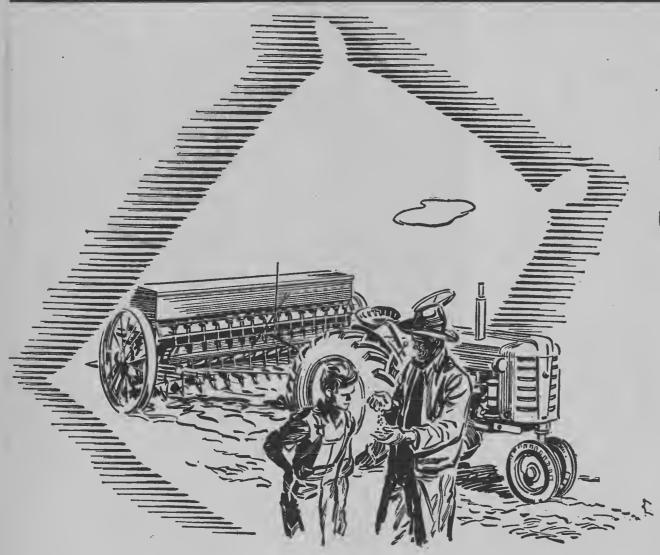
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You don't have to teach that son of yours that to reap a harvest, he must sow the seed. It may not be so easy to convince him that saving money can also bring a rich harvest . . . of inner satisfaction and peace of mind. Teach him to manage his own financial affairs while he is still young. Plant in his fertile mind the idea that the saving habit is one of the surest roads to success. Encourage him to open his own personal account with The Royal Bank of Canada. We welcome his account, no matter how small.

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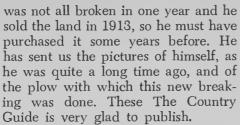
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A Proud Recollection

THE plow has long been the symbol of agriculture. It is the oldest of all farming implements, having been introduced, as far as our records show, during the Bronze Age, which began about 2,000 years B.C. This, in turn, was about 1,200 years before the oldest book in the Bible was written.

No doubt men had been using crude wooden implements long before the men of the Bronze Age discovered that they could mix tin and copper to make more durable and more effective implements for tilling the soil.

Good plowing has, therefore, been the symbol of good farming for centuries. Now there are some who say we have advanced beyond the plow, at least in certain areas. This, however, was not true when the West was first settled. It was, in fact, the invention of the steel plow which made this settlement possible.



Mr. Culbertson also broke about 100 acres on places other than his own, all with the oxen. "They were great oxen to walk straight and steady," he tells us in a recent letter.

A part of the breaking he did for others was on the farm of the Rev. H. E. Wright, a Church of England minister, who was then farming about 12 miles northwest of Kelfield at Handel. Many long years afterward, in correspondence with Mr. Culbertson, Mr. Wright could recall very clearly the quality of the plowing Mr. Culbertson did. As proof of his





Moses Culbertson, Kelfield, Sask., and the 14-inch ox-drawn Verity plow, which he used in his early homestead 'days.

on the Canadian prairies, however, the plow had been developed far beyond the stage it had reached when the steel plow first came. Today, there are those who think that, as the plow has fallen into disuse, so, in some measure, has the quality of farming declined. True, it was harder work and not as many acres could be plowed in a day. Every step the good plowman took behind a well-trained team of horses or patient oxen was an education in the quality of his soil and a dedication, not only to good husbandry, but to prideful skill, fully equal in its way to that which the most skillful sculptor uses on stone or marble.

So at least felt Moses Culbertson, who, many years ago, purchased a homestead about nine miles south of Kelfield, Saskatchewan. This was heavy land and Mr. Culbertson broke 51 acres of it, with four oxen abreast, on a 14-inch Verity walking plow. It

Long before settlement took place prowess in his younger days, Mr. Culbertson has sent us Mr. Wright's letter from which the following is quoted:

> "I can say in all truth it was the best plowing I ever saw; and I am a fairly good judge of plowing, as I am a farmer's son, and once thought myself a good plowman, too. It was a revelation to me to see your work. It could not have been better, for the furrows were of even depth and as straight as a die from end to end of the mile you were plowing. When you came to the last furrow, I remember it was exactly the same width, not varying so much as an inch or even one-half inch. I am sure better plowing was never done in Saskatchewan –or anywhere else.'

> It must have been a proud moment when this letter was first read and we congratulate Mr. Culbertson on having received it and for giving us the opportunity of publishing part of it so long

Australian Farming Affairs

Wheat—soil erosion—wool handling costs—quarantine regulations-Food Corporation wound up

Commonwealth in order of their wheat production this year are New South Wales, Victoria, West Australia, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania. A recent estimate suggested a harvest of nearly 180 million bushels, all told, of which New South Wales and Victoria would provide more than 50 per cent of the total. Crops in Victoria, at 21 bushels per

THE six states in the Australian for yield. Numerous samples of wheat weighed 68 to 70 pounds per bushel.

Australian wheat is not graded as Canadian wheat is graded, but sold on an f.a.q. (fair average quality) basis. The f.a.q. sample of Victorian wheat for the crop now harvested was fixed at 64% pounds per Imperial bushel, somewhat higher than last year and higher than the New South Wales and South Australia standards this acre, averaged the highest on record year. The f.a.q. standard weight was



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Wet ground . . . a problem thousands of farmers must face again this Spring . . . is no worry for Mr. William Olsen, RR3, Red Deer, Alberta. Regardless of wet ground conditions, he takes dependable "Caterpillar" diesel power wherever it is wanted. Thanks to the surefooted traction of his "Caterpillar"-built Diesel D2 Tractor, Mr. Olsen has converted "unworkable" land into productive acreage!

Mr. Olsen declares: "I farm a half-section of wet, hilly land and have been using

my "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 for breaking. Much of the land could never have been put into production using a wheel tractor, but my D2 does the work. It has the power and traction to haul implements anywhere—and is economical to operate. I also use the D2 on a large ensilage cutter, and have plenty of power on the belt to run this big machine at full capacity. I recommend a "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor to anyone who needs positive traction plus low cost power on the farm.'

There's a "Cat"-built Diesel tractor for every farm power need. Ask your "Caterpillar" distributor to show you the 32-h.p. D2 . . . the 43-h.p. D4 . . . the power-packed 66-h.p. D6 . . . the 81-h.p. D7 and the mighty 130-h.p. D8. All are built to "Caterpillar's" uncompromising standards . . . all are built to do a better job for you.



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secured by taking weighings from wheat samples from 210 stations throughout Victoria and averaging the results.

More wheat will probably be sown in Australia this year than last, primarily because the 1952-53 harvest has been successful and will probably bring a total wheat cheque of around £A140 million (\$310.5 million), or an estimate of approximately \$1.74 per bushel at shipping ports for bulk wheat, with approximately 31 cents less for the cost of freight and handling from country sidings. Wheat from the 1951-52 harvest was estimated to bring an average of around \$1.32 per bushel to the grower in terms of Canadian money.

Appreciable losses from frost damage occurred in New South Wales during the 1952-53 harvest period. Growers are now seeking expanded plant breeding work with a view to securing frost resistant or hardier varieties. Similarly, the gluten, or protein, content of Australian wheat should be improved if possible, but not much improvement is expected, because environment rather than variety influences this character most strongly. The protein content is lower

mainland states in Australia. It is reported that a gradual lowering of soil fertility, particularly nitrogen, seems to be offsetting the gains made recently by plant breeders in the baking quality of Australian wheat.

in Victoria than in any other of the

With respect to loss of soil fertility, Dr. E. J. Underwood of the University of West Australia, recently said that soil analyses from samples secured in Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia indicated a decline in soil fertility. In West Australia the content of organic matter and nitrogen after 15 to 20 years of fallow-wheat or fallow-wheat-volunteer pasture rotations was very low-in fact, only about one-half the levels of the same soils after a similar period under a four-course rotation. This loss of fertility seemed to be characteristic of all the drier parts of the Australian wheat belt.

Australian wool growers have their problems too. The Commonwealth government will transfer to the Wool

Board £ A2¾ million to assist in meeting "the challenge of synthetics with the full resources of science and publicity." This was announced by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. The money so transferred is the unspent balance in two wool industry funds which have been built up during the war and after.

Australian wool growers are also concerned about the handling costs per bale of wool. Total handling of Australian wool each year costs about £A30 million, or about £A10 (\$22.18) per bale. It is believed that by economizing in the use of jute more than £ A800,000 per annum can be saved.

It was also announced some time ago that the British government is selling its interest in the Queensland-British Food Corporation's holding of 700,000 acres. The Queensland government has bought it for £A1,200,-000. The Corporation has suffered a loss of £880,000 in the four years to September, 1952. Causes were given as over-anxiety to reach high production during the first two years, and inexperience in an untried agricultural area, with work that was at the same time experimental and developmental. The U.K. put £1,875,000 and Queensland £A625,000 into the scheme. The Queensland government will pay Britain for the large tract over a 21-year period at 3¼ per cent

Australia is also concerned about foot-and-mouth disease, and a conference was held not long ago to discuss the latest methods for controlling it. Anxiety was stirred by the fact that the Olympic games will be held in Melbourne in 1956. Australia has stringent quarantine laws and is one of the relatively few clean livestock countries in the world. It has never had a case of rabies, and dogs are prohibited entry from Asiatic countries. Horses also can carry foot-and-mouth disease which, it is said, can be transmitted from them through human beings to other livestock which may be infected. The suggestion has been made that the Olympic equestrian events be held in another country, as is done with the snow events at present.

Minerals May Control Worms

IX researchers at the University of Wisconsin may have found an effective way of controlling stomach worms in lambs. Four years of results are available, but they want one more year to make sure.

In these four years, steamed bonemeal and trace mineralized salt helped lambs resist the stomach worms. In 1951 four lots of ewes were fed on balanced rations of alfalfa, hay and corn. For one lot this ration was not supplemented in any way. For another, cobalt was added. For the third, bonemeal was added, to supply calcium and phosphorus; and to the fourth, both cobalt and bonemeal were added. to supply all three minerals. While on the experiment the ewes lambed and the lambs were creep-fed with the same ration given their mothers, at the same time keeping them as free of worms as possible.

When the lambs were three-anda-half months old, each lamb was given a dose of 50,000 worm larvae (undeveloped worms). There were ten lambs in each of the four groups, and 60 per cent of the lambs died, where the ration was not supplemented. Eleven per cent died where the only supplement was cobalt; and no lambs died where bonemeal was fed, or where all three minerals were

Lambs given all three supplements made the best weight gains and were less anemic than other lambs. They also ate one-third more feed than where cobalt alone was added, and three or four times as much as those on the other rations.

Marketed at six months of age, the average return per lamb showed in dollars and cents the values of each treatment. Lambs fed bonemeal and cobalt returned an average \$20.86. Those fed cobalt averaged \$14.86; those fe'd bonemeal, \$11.53; and those without the supplement, only \$6.15.

The lambs on cobalt supplement were shown by analysis of blood and partly digested material to be making more Vitamin B12 in their rumens.



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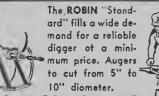
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Corn-on-the-Cob

S I have always had good luck (or is it luck?) with sweet corn, I would like to share the knowledge of many years of successful corngrowing, hoping it may help others.

Sweet corn as a rule can't be sown early this far north (Township 47). If the ground is cold and the weather cold and wet, as we often have it during most of the month of May, it will not grow well. Most of the seed will rot in the ground. However, if corn is not planted early, the fall frost will often get it before it is ready to

I plant the first rows of corn the first week of May, and use Semasan or Arasan. You can get this from your



"Five gallons of Ethyl gas and a peck of Hi-test oats."

seed house-15 cents' worth will do you many years. Be careful when handling this, because it is poison. It prevents the seed from rotting during damp, cold weather, thus helping the corn to grow strong and sturdy.

Measure a scant teaspoonful into one pint of water. Put your corn seed in to soak about one-half hour, drain and plant right away; and while you are sowing this you can put another batch in to soak in the same water.

I generally sow a row or two about May 5. Even if the corn should freeze back once or twice, it does not harm it as it keeps right on growing.

The second and main sowing follows a week or so later, then another row ten days later again. The fall frost may get this last sowing before it is ready to eat, but if the frost is light or a long frost-free fall, this will give you a longer period of corn-onthe-cob.

The kinds I like best (and I've tried many) are "Midget," a dwarf kind that is very early, the cobs of fair size and the kernels yellow and quite sweet.

"Banting" comes next, a few days later than "Midget." It grows taller, and the ears are longer, with yellow, deep kernels. I like this kind especially for its nutty flavor.

Child's Book Review: "This book tells more about penguins than I am interested in knowing.'

A week later comes the "Spancross"-a hybrid. It has very long, 12 to 14 well-filled rows of sweet, yellow, tender kernels. It is very good and stays tender a long time. This kind is my main crop for canning or freezing in the cold storage plant locker.

A good policy when sowing corn, or any other vegetables, is to sow a little more than you think you will need. In this way, you will be sure to have enough.

Good luck to all in corn-growing.-Mrs. H. Rodier, Sask.

(Note: Gill's Early Golden Market is another good early table corn, recommended for northern areas by F. J. Weir, extension horticulturist in Manitoba.—Ed.)





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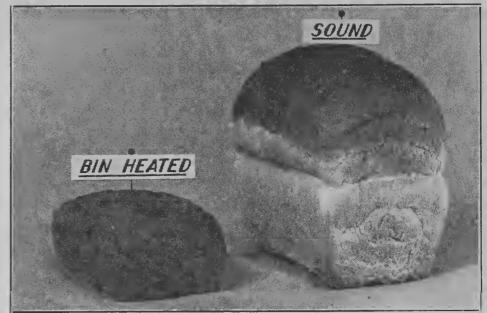
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based on annual data only with respect to the years 1910-23.



This picture is almost self-explanatory. Both loaves were baked from wheat which when harvested was of the same quality.

Heated Grain Loses Milling Quality

OTH the chief grain inspector, and the chief chemist, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, have recently issued a warning of the danger to wheat quality for milling and baking purposes, from the presence of bin-burnt heated kernels.

Chief inspector A. F. Dollery reminds farmers that No. 1 Northern must be free from heated, burnt and all other types of damaged kernels. So true is this that even a very few bin-burnt heated kernels in No. 2 Northern cause the wheat to grade "Rejected, No. 2 Northern mixed heated.'

Dr. J. A. Anderson, chief chemist, illustrates the effect on milling and baking qualities of such kernels, by the accompanying photograph. Before being damaged by heating in the bin, the kernels that produced the small dark loaf would have produced a loaf like that on the right. What happens, says Dr. Anderson, is that a small pocket of grain starts to heat in the bin, generally as the result of rain or melting snow leaking into the grain. Heating begins soon after the grain becomes wet, and in tough grain may

spread rapidly, so that all grain in the bin is damaged.

Badly heated kernels are likely to stick together in clumps, and farmers should look for this evidence and do everything possible to keep the heated kernels separate from the sound grain.

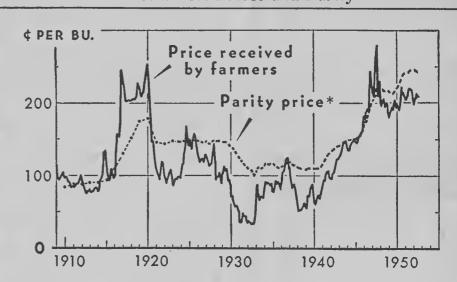
Grain piled in the open is likely to have heated and burnt kernels at the bottom of the pile. Some may be damaged also by sprouting. Particular care should be taken to avoid mixing with

It is a singular thing, this human nature, and distinguished from the rest of nature by the very fact that it has been endowed with the idea, is dominated by the idea, and cannot exist without it, since human nature is what it is because of the idea.—Thomas Mann.

the sound grain, the damaged kernels at the edges and bottom of the piles. If badly bin-burnt and heated, kernels may be so black and smelly that they are absolutely useless, but when damage is not too severe, the grain may be fed.

Barley and oats, as well as wheat, can be damaged in this way.

U.S. Wheat Prices and Parity



[U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ. chart

U.S. wheat prices have been below parity since May, 1948, and have thus reflected the bountiful wheat crops in United States, in addition to favorable harvests in the importing countries. U.S. wheat prices have been above parity from March, 1946, to May, 1948, except for February, 1948. They have also been above parity since 1920, in 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1936-37. It is worth noting that ever since 1941 the supply of, and demand for, wheat have been very large. In January of this year wheat prices were 86 per cent of parity which compares with 90 per cent of parity a year ago, and an average for the 1941-50 period of 97 per cent. In the accompanying chart, the calculation for the parity price was based on the "old" parity formula. Likewise, the chart was

The Country Boy and Girl



EVERYONE loves a parade with bands playing, flags waving, soldiers marching, horses prancing, people cheering — it's enough to make us all cheer with excitement! People often travel very far to see a parade, and this year, a parade that the whole world will hear about will be the coronation procession of our new Queen, Elizabeth II, on Tuesday, June 2nd. In a shining golden

state coach drawn by beautiful horses, the Queen will drive through the streets of London in the most elaborate procession in the world. You may be sure that from a window, two small children, Prince Charles and Princess Anne will

watch eagerly for their father and mother to wave up to them.

Newspapers and magazines will show many pictures of the coronation ceremony and procession. You could make a fine scrapbook of coronation pictures showing members of the royal family, the procession, visitors at the coronation, Westminster Abbey where the ceremony will take place, Buckingham Palace and other historic places in Britain. Perhaps your class at school will plan to make coronation scrapbooks together. You will

find lots of material for such a scrapbook and you will have a picture story of the coronation which you will treasure.

ann Sankey

Mrs. Whiterabbit's Ring

MRS. WH'TERABBIT was all of a flutter. She was scurrying here and there, around and about. It was the day of the Rabbit Festival in the woodland, and Mrs. Whiterabbit was chairman of the festival committee. That, in itself, created a great deal of work for Mrs. Whiterabbit, but she had also promised the supper committee a lettuce pie. She had promised the refreshment stand some carrot confections. Mrs. Whiterabbit was all aflutter.

"Where is that Bunny Whiterabbit?" she asked herself. "I do declare that child is never around when I need him. Bunny!" she called, "Bunny Whiterabbit, where are you?"

"Out here, Mother," answered the small white rabbit. "I'm out here, turning somersaults. Come out and see me. I can stand on my head."

Mrs. Whiterabbit went to the doorway, and called again, "I've no time for watching your antics, Bunny. Get on your feet and come here this minute. I want you to run an errand for me."

Bunny sighed as he got to his feet. He came slowly toward the doorway. "Ah," he said, "I don't want to run perrands. I want to turn somersaults."

"You're going to go to the jewellers this very minute," Mrs. Whiterabbit said. "On top of everything else, I just remembered that I forgot to pick up my ring from the jewellers, and I want to wear it to the festival. Now, do hurry!"

"Mum, you've such pretty paws, you don't need to wear a ring," said Bunny Whiterabbit. "And besides, none of the other mother rabbits wear them."

"That's because they haven't got any rings," said Mrs. Whiterabbit. "I'm the only rabbit in the whole woodland who has a ring, and it makes me quite distinguished."

Bunny was about to say something else, but his mother told him to run along, and to be very careful with his precious parcel on his way home.

Reluctantly, Bunny set off to the jewellery store. He took his skipping

rope with him, so that he could enjoy himself along the way. When he reached the store, he found that the jeweller had the ring packed in a box.

"Oh dear," said Bunny, "I can't hold the rope in my paws and a box too, and I want to skip. I know what to do, Mr. Jeweller Rabbit. Put the ring on my ear, and then I'll be able to skip and carry the ring at the same time."

The jeweller laughed, as he slipped the ring over Bunny's long pink-lined ear. "Very pretty," he said. "Your mother might be well advised to wear the ring over her ear, rather than on her paw. It shows it off very nicely."

Bunny laughed too, and said, "But she wouldn't do it. She's got a new bonnet for the festival."

Off he hopped then, the ring sparkling on his left ear. When he reached the Green Glen, he met two of his little rabbit friends coming out through the garden gate.

"Hello Fluffy and Floppy, where are you going?" he asked.

"Oh, we're just going to have a hopping race on the sidewalk," said Fluffy.

"Do you know what I can do?" said Bunny. "I can stand on my head, and turn somersaults, too."

"I don't believe you," said Fluffy.

"Neither do I," said Floppy. "Let's see you do it."

"Alright," said Bunny, "but I'll go into your garden. I don't want to stand on my head on the sidewalk." The three of them went into the garden, and Bunny showed off his new skill. Fluffy and Floppy clapped their paws, and decided to stay home and practice somersaults. Bunny went home.

"Well," said Mrs. Whiterabbit, impatiently, "I must say you took long enough. Give me the ring, Bunny, I simply must get over to the festival grounds."

"Oh, yes, the ring!" said Bunny. "It's on my left ear."

"It is not on your left ear," said Mrs. Whiterabbit,

"Then it must be on my right ear, but I thought he put it on my left," said Bunny.

"It is not on your right ear, either," said Mrs. Whiterabbit, looking at both of Bunny's ears.

Bunny hung his head, and said, "Then . . . then I must have lost it."

Mrs. Whiterabbit cried out in dismay. "You must find it," she said. "Where have you been, anyway?"

"I was to the jewellery store, and back," said Bunny. "I'm so sorry, Mum. I didn't think it could slip off my ear."

"You're very careless, Bunny. Very careless! You think more of turning somersaults than you do of your duties."

Bunny's face brightened. "I think I can find your ring. I was standing on my head down at Fluffy's and Floppy's garden. The ring must be there. It slipped off my ear when I stood on my head."

He dashed back to the garden, and there among the grasses, he found the ring.

It might interest you to know that Mrs. Whiterabbit wore the ring on

her left ear at the festival. "It's the very latest style," she said to her admiring friends. "The very latest style."



Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 16 of series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

"As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." This is a saying which you must have heard quoted many times. A landscape painter might well paste it as a motto in his sketchbook. It has a particular significance for him.

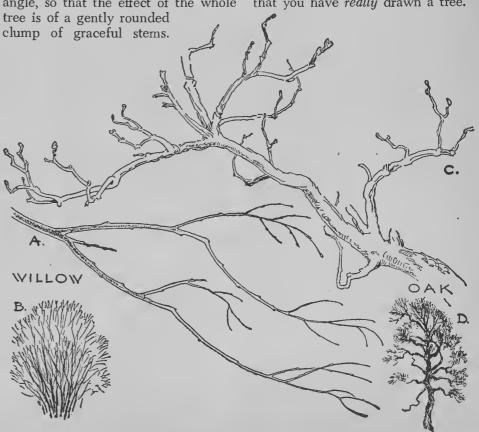
Each species of tree has its own individual way of growing. The balsam fir is tall, tapering to a point, with branches sometimes right down to the ground. The oak is gnarled, knotty, slow-growing, with its rugged and strong limbs twining in amazing contortions. It is totally unlike the willow, with its slender graceful branches. All are different; each is distinctive.

The accompanying sketch shows how the willow (B) as seen growing in the open, follows the growth pattern indicated by the budding branch (A). The main stem forks and the two branches fork again, always at a slight angle, so that the effect of the whole

What a difference when we look at the oak! How the twigs twist and turn, often doubling right back on themselves. One might expect that a tree with such a branch would be a rugged, powerful looking tree. And so it is.

In drawing trees or branches, do not try to draw each curve or bend by itself. Look first at the outline of the whole and note where the branch leaves the main trunk. The main body of the branch comes first; the twigs come last.

The point to remember, then, is that whether you are drawing a complete tree or a single branch, give it its rightful character. Do not be satisfied to draw "a sort of tree"—make your drawing the portrait of a tree, so that your neighbor on seeing it will exclaim "Why, that's the old elm by the horsepasture gate!" Then you will know that you have really drawn a tree.





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Winnipeg, May, 1953

No. 5

God Save the Queen

WHEN, on Tuesday, June 2, her Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, is formally crowned in a ceremony of great historical significance, she will appear as the 53rd monarch descended from Egbert, the first King of the English, whose reign began in the year 802. Likewise, she is the 56th monarch in descent from Kenneth MacAlpin, King of the Scots, and of the Picts, 839-860.

The Coronation will take place in Westminster Abbey, the Church of St. Peter, the history of which goes back to the eighth century, but which, through Edward the Confessor, the last of the Saxon Kings, who rebuilt it, has been indissolubly associated with the British Crown for 900 years. Every British monarch since William the Conqueror has been crowned in the Abbey, except Edward V and Edward VIII.

Since the death of William of Orange in 1702, there has been no serious question as to the line of succession. Thus, it can be said that if any human being is the embodiment of the spirit and tradi.ions of her people, Her Majesty is that person. She will reach the supreme moment of her consecration by the Church, and her own dedication to a lifetime of service to her peoples everywhere, when she is little more than 27 years of age. Already she has proved worthy of the destiny to which history and the circumstances of the period have called her. Already, she has provided, in her two small children, for the succession to the throne. Already, too, she has endeared herself to her people by an industrious and conscientious application to her many and varied duties, and by an understanding of her very great responsibilities.

The glitter and pomp of a coronation ceremony are likely to becloud the serious and sacred nature of the occasion. The colorful assembly inside the Abbey, the costly robes, the magnificent jewels and other traditional regalia incidental to the ceremony itself, and the many dignitaries of church and state, some of whom hold office by inheritance through many generations, are but evidences of the focusing of history upon a single moment. Then, with the force of history, the good offices of the Church, and the consent of the people, she is "inthronized" and "lifted up" to her throne; and for the remainder of her life will represent before all the world the common purposes of Church and State-the Spirituality and the Temporality. Then only will she be, in the truest sense, "by the Grace of God, Queen of this realm and all her other realms and territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith."

It is an amazing fact that the genius of the British people for compromise and adaptability should be so well reflected in the monarchy. Despite difficult and dangerous periods of history, among which the present is even more potentially dangerous than any that have gone before, the monarchy is fully as stable today as it has ever been. Few, indeed, question its desirability and worth. It symbolizes the very essence of the Anglo-Saxon spirit. That the monarchy has changed over the centuries, is only to say that the times and circumstances have changed.

The significance of all this for Canada lies in the fact that Her Majesty, in her person and in her great office, is the sole link which binds us to the traditions of law and justice and mercy of which the Throne is symbolic. She is the Queen of Canada, and the Governor-General is her personal representative in this her realm. Therefore, we, too, when the religious service has been completed, the young Queen made ready to receive the emblems of Royalty, and the Crown of St. Edward placed upon her head—we, in Canada, though separated

from the event by the width of a great ocean, will join in spirit with the peers and commoners of England, and cry,

God Save the Queen!

The Economy

Marshall; Vice-President of the United States, humorously complained that "What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar." This was a lament for an era that was passing; and to some extent at least, the lament has been current ever since. The time was probably not far from the occasion in 1914, when Henry Ford created a sensation by announcing that he would pay his workers \$5 for an eight-hour day. Since then, two World Wars of unprecedented magnitude and destruction have been fought. They were prime movers in bringing about an exploitation of men and materials to a degree never before contemplated by any but the most farseeing; and within a shorter period than even the wisest could have expected.

In human achievement the distance between William Howard Taft and Dwight D. Eisenhower is immense. For the U.S., it is the distance between almost complete isolation from, and a very large measure of dominance in, world affairs: it likewise marks the growth of U.S. national income from \$28 billion (1913) to \$300 billion (Dec., 1952 rate). In general, it is the distance between exploitation and conservation, between uninhibited free enterprise and the welfare state, between the British Empire and the Commonwealth of Nations, and between national independence and world interdependence. For agriculture, too, it has meant the difference between muscle power and engine power; between irregular prices and experiments in equitable pricing; and between the art of the farmer, more or less unaided by any outside force, and the same art directed by science in increasing

In 1953 both Canada and the United States are prosperous as never before. We ought, as a people, to be happy and full of contentment. Instead we are torn by doubt, which, while it may be truth's shadow, and signify intelligence, is, nevertheless, proof that modern man, with all his gadgets and enterprise, cannot yet produce a dollar bill of constant value.

Many signs point to a continuation of present prosperity, but the gnawing memory that society has not been able, as yet, to eliminate the swings between prosperity and depression, keeps recurring. Indeed, the wonder grows that the post-war depression, which was so freely predicted, has not materialized. Instead, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, reported to parliament last month that, during 1952, the per capita real income of wage and salary earners in Canada increased by about 9 per cent. Gross national production reached \$23 billion, a net increase of about 6 per cent. Capital investment utilized 22 per cent of national output and a further significant increase is expected this year to a record \$5.4 billion. Since 1950, Canada's exports have risen in dollar value by about 39 per cent and in physical value by 23 per cent. Said Mr. Howe: "Continuing world-wide demand for our major export products and the relative stability of our export prices, provide evidence of the basic strength of Canada's position in world affairs."

Notwithstanding these and other cheering facts enumerated by Mr. Howe, the thought persists that our present condition of record prosperity will not be prolonged very long.

Our big neighbor has from time to time given us cause for doubt and wonder, and is doing so again. Last year we sold \$2.3 billion worth of Canadian-made goods and products to the U.S. If it is all the same to Uncle Sam we should like to keep on doing so, plus some dairy products. Mr. Howe seems hopeful that the United States and Canada, as each other's best customer, will be able to safeguard the future of this trade. Trading is now in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the undertakings of which cease to be binding at the end of this year. We hope the pre-election optimism of the Minister is justified.

Geography, to say nothing of the logic of convenience and similar standards of living, tend to draw us close to the economy of the United States. For the same reason we are likely to be influenced for better or worse, by the whims or dogma of U.S. politics. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which has been renewed several times since its inauguration in the Rooseveltian period, is up for renewal in June, under a Republican government. The odds seem to be a little better than even that it will be renewed again, but with a reluctance that may be given tangible form in the Act itself.

Meanwhile, uncertainty about general trade conditions will persist, until Republican policy is clarified, and Communist policy written by events. With this uncertainty, the feeling will also persist that some recession before long should not be unexpected. In the meantime, perhaps the advice once offered by Joel Chandler Harris, famous for the Uncle Remus stories, is timely: "Watch out wenyouer gitten all you want. Fattenin' hogs ain't in luck."

The Wheat Agreement

MR. HOWE has indeed become the "cheerful Pollyanna" he was recently said to be, by Ann Francis, CBC commentator, if we may accept such a characterization as apt, of one who is not now, and probably never was a little girl. That his recent displays have been both honest and calculated we may well believe; and it is also to be

hoped that they will prove infectious.

After smoothing the way in parliament for his departmental estimates, by a glowing tale of Canada's favorable trade position, he reappeared later with the International Wheat Agreement for ratification. God was in His Heaven, and all was wellor nearly so-in the world of wheat. He expected that enough wheat would be moved into export this year to fully tax our transportation facilities. Prices were firm, but not yet high enough to encourage importing countries to increase wheat acreages unduly. The Wheat Board Act, with the consent of parliament, was to be extended for a further fouryear period; and much praise was due the members of the Board for their efficient work. Likewise, Canada's delegation, both official and advisory, to the Washington meeting of the International Wheat Council deserved a generous measure of thanks. The Transport Controller, too, had done a fine job, and was entitled to thanks. In fact it was an allaround thanksgiving.

But that was not all. All of the exporting countries now in the Wheat Agreement had signed the renewed agreement, and, what was perhaps more significant in the circumstances, 35 of the importing countries, representing 66 per cent of the total guaranteed quantity, or 393,194,440 bushels, had also signed. (Later, all others came in, but Britain.) True, Britain was out, and this was unfortunate, but no one should think that Canada would not have her usual quantities of wheat ready for Britain. From Canada's point of view (or so it seemed), Britain's failure to sign the agreement was more of a technicality than a calamity. In any case, Britain was entitled to make her own mistakes.

Of course, all of this was very hopeful and, generally pleasant to listen to, or to read. Mr. Howe probably knows more about the wheat picture than any man in Canada: certainly he has the readiest access to the information. What he left mostly to the opposition to stress, was that no single signature at Washington is binding on any of the countries involved, until the Agreement has been ra'ified by the parliament or legislature of the country concerned. There has been some doubt that the U.S. Congress would ratify it at so low a price, or that Australia, India and Germany would stay in, if Britain remains out. With Britain out, the quotas of the exporting countries must be re-allocated; and it could be that with Canada having had the bulk of the British quota, and being now in a relatively favorable position to continue as Britain's major supplier, the U.S. will feel that her quota should be substantially increased and Canada's proportionately lowered. Mr. Howe may have good grounds for his cheerfulness, but western wheat growers cannot rest entirely easy, until some time after the agreement has become operative.